The Outlook

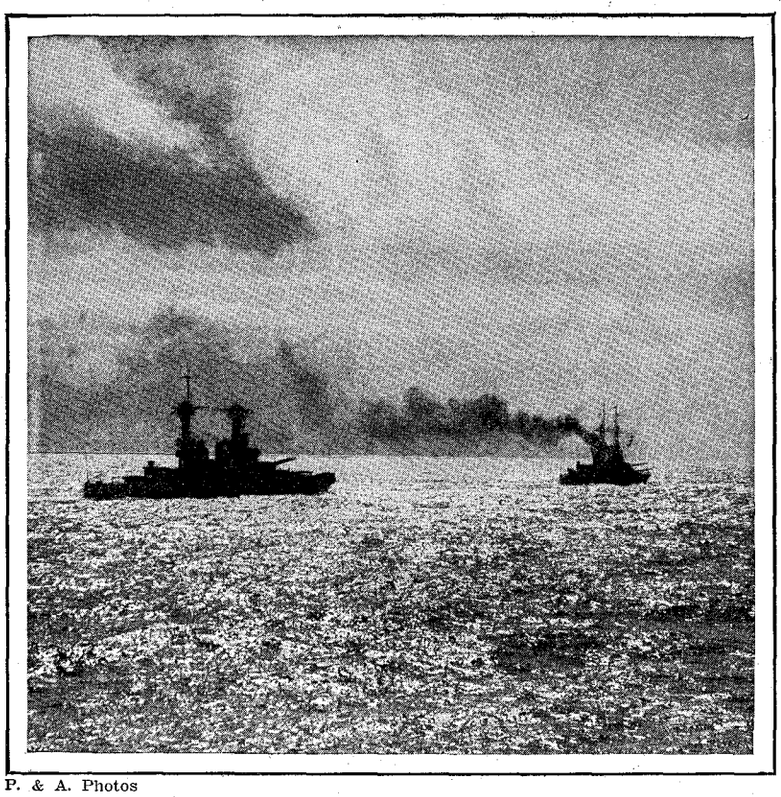
APRIL 4, 1923

NAVIGATING THE NAVAL TREATY

NERVOUS landsmen on shipboard in a gale of wind imagine possible wreck and picture themselves floating on rafts or in lifeboats, while the ship's officers take this bit of rough weather all in the day's work. So as questions arise concerning the treaty for limiting the navies of the five Great Powers casual readers of the headlines in the newspapers may be inclined to think that this pact is about to go to pieces; but those responsible for negotiating it or for seeing that it is carried out take all these questions as a matter of course. Nobody who watched the process of negotiating this treaty at the Washington Conference or has examined its complicated and highly technical provisions can have reasonably expected that everything would go smoothly with it after the delegates plenipotentiary signed their names. As a matter of fact, that treaty is sailing along very well. It is starting its ten-year voyage with good prospect of success.

It is true that the French Parliament has not yet ratified it, and thus has put off the date on which it technically will begin to be valid; but that has practically made no difference. Every nation, including France herself, has kept within the limitations set by the treaty. No Frenchman imagines that France will be in a position to build battleships even to the extent which the treaty allows her to build them. What France finds unpleasant is being in honor bound to a theoretical limitation which she thinks is not fair to her interests or her obligations as a colonial power. There is no good reason, however, to believe that France will not ratify the treaty. The French Parliament must either ratify or reject absolutely. It has no power to add reservations. If any reservations are made, it will be by means of an explanatory note from the French Government, and such notes as the French Government may possibly make when exchanging ratifications are not likely to have any serious effects on the working of the treaty itself. So much for one obstacle that the treaty has encountered.

The other one has a more practical bearing. Some time ago it was stated by Mr. Hughes in a public speech at New Haven that in a considerable number of British ships the elevation of turret guns had been increased. There was no intimation in this statement of any violation of the spirit, much less the letter, of the treaty. Since then legislation by Congress has authorized the elevation of guns on American battleships to increase their range. Now it appears that the British reports on which Mr. Hughes's statement was based have been declared erroneous, and Mr. Hughes has said so; it also now appears that some question has been raised concerning the right of any party to that treaty to increase by any device the range of the guns on its battleships. The American Government apparently believes that any Power has that right. The French naval authorities are reported to agree with the American Government. There will undoubtedly be a change of views on this subject. If it is true that America has the right to make the guns of her battleships more efficient, and naval authorities believe that, in order to keep the Navy up to its standard, guns should be elevated, the American Government would be derelict in its duty if it did not provide for such improvement. When the Naval Treaty provided for a ratio of 5–5–3 as between the navies of America, Great Britain, and Japan, it put the United States under no obligation to follow a course that would make the ratio 4–5–3, or anything else than 5–5–3. The matter turns on the interpretation of a phrase in the treaty; and there is no doubt that the nations involved will come to an amicable understanding about it; and there is equally no doubt that the United States will not proceed to elevate the guns of her Navy until there is a full chance to talk the matter over.



P. & A. Photos

THE TENNESSEE (LEFT) AND THE NEW MEXICO ON THE WAY TO PANAMA TO TAKE PART IN THE ANNUAL WAR MANEUVERS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SQUADRONS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

THE BUILDING OF A FLEET

FOR the first time since Secretary Daniels separated the American battleship fleet for reasons which were inexplicable to any one familiar with naval history, our battleships have been gathered in fleet maneuvers off the coast of Panama under a single command. The problem which they have been attempting to work out is the defense of the Canal against hostile invasion.

Part of the target practice was an attack upon the radio-controlled Iowa. This veteran of the Spanish War finally

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went to her last resting-place under the waters of the Pacific, pounded to pieces by the guns of the Mississippi.

The maneuvers off Panama should attract attention to the axiom of naval history, that a fleet is something more than a congregation of individual vessels. Those who recall Captain Overstreet's article published in The Outlook for last January 17 will realize the complication of enterprise necessary for the successful conduct of a naval battle. Unless our fleet is given the training necessary for making it a unit, figures on paper concerning strength in guns and men are worse than useless. They are worse than useless because they tend to lull a nation dependent upon a fleet for protection into a false sense of security.

KANSAS CITY GETS ON THE JOB

In its issue for January 10 The Outlook suggested a family gathering of the various religious and racial elements which go to make up our America to discuss the cause and cure of the growing spirit of intolerance. It suggested that if such a gathering were to be held, no better place for it could be found than Kansas City, Missouri.

The Kansas City "Star" republished this editorial from The Outlook, and Dr. L. M. Birkhead, of the All Souls Unitarian Church in Kansas City, has sent a letter to leaders of opinion in the city, from which we quote the following:

> Do you think it would be possible to get together representatives of the Jewish people and some of those who have been carrying on anti-Jewish propaganda, the Catholics, the Ku Klux Klan, the Fundamentalists, and the Liberals of the Protestant groups? Of course these groups are irreconcilable, but would it not be possible for them to meet and come to a better understanding of one another? Could they not agree to disagree in a tolerant fashion?

In discussing his letter Dr. Birkhead said:

> The world is full of religious and racial prejudice. I think that rather than adopt some form of programme or resolutions, it would be better to hold such a meeting in the form of a "family gathering," where all groups might talk freely of their problems and views and come to a better understanding of one another.

In commenting, in an editorial, upon Dr. Birkhead's letter, which the Kansas City "Star" says was prompted by The Outlook's suggestion, the "Star" says:

> Obviously it is time something be done to offset the increasing group bitterness that has developed in the last few years. The American democracy has been menaced by these developments.
>
> The spirit of tolerance that is essential to a nation made up of different racial and religious bodies has become less effective than for many years. The sudden rise of the Ku Klux Klan is evidence of a widespread spirit. There are anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, anti-Negro, anti-farm, anti-city outbreaks.
>
> Under the American spirit all good citizens of whatever faith or antecedents have worked together for the common welfare. Suddenly the country is threatened with a breaking up into armed camps.
>
> A National conference of leaders of all these groups could not work a miracle. It could not be expected to banish intolerance. But at least it could call attention of people throughout the nation to the dangers in the present situation. It could appeal to the American spirit of fair play for tolerance on the basis of devotion to a common country.

The response to The Outlook's suggestion which came to this office in the form of letters and telegrams indicates that there might be a very general interest and support in the project for a Nation-wide family gathering. The news which we give here from Kansas City confirms us in our belief that Kansas City is the place for such a gathering.

A PROGRAMME FOR EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION

If a special despatch to the New York "Tribune" from its correspondent Joseph Shaplen in Berlin is as significant as it seems to be, the only nation in the world that can help Germany may be induced to take measures for her rescue. That nation is Germany herself. And she may be induced to take measures by European Socialists.

According to this wireless despatch, representatives of the Socialists and Laborites of France, England, Belgium, Italy, and Germany, after a two days' conference in the Reichstag building, have agreed in favoring the following policy:

First, they have adopted a definite proposal for the reconstruction of France;

Second, they advocate a treaty by which Germany would bind herself to the Allied Powers and to America not to attack France;

Third, they favor a conference of experts representing the Allies, America, and Germany, which would set the amount of the reparation bill and the mode of payment.

This body of Socialists have plainly made it known to the Germans, Mr. Shaplen says, that "the Cuno Government's position of not negotiating with Paris while French troops remained in the Ruhr was untenable, and that Germany must make a move toward negotiations."

Even if this group of Socialists do not represent the great body of Socialists in these various countries, they certainly represent a very large proportion of those in the Socialist parties who have what we in America regard as belief in self-government. It is to be remembered that Socialism in Europe does not mean what it means in this country. It includes among its adherents many thousands who in America would be either Republicans or Democrats. The fact that in this Berlin conference there were men like Tom Shaw, of England, and Huysmans, of Belgium, indicates that its conclusions represent a very large and influential body of opinion.

We should like to see the Government of the United States formulate some such programme as this. It is already committed to one item in the programme—namely, an economic conference. But it has not spoken as it ought to have spoken definitely concerning Germany's responsibility. No one denies that American influence in Germany is still very strong. There is no way in which that influence can be exerted more beneficially than by letting it be known that American public opinion disapproves of the German policy of evasion and would not countenance any interference in European affairs until Germany officially takes steps to provide practical measures for the reconstruction of the devastated region of France and guaranties for the future security of the French republic.

WHAT THE RUHR OCCUPATION HAS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED

These recommendations from the Socialist and Laborite conference at Berlin constitute only one of several clear indications of at least one wholesome effect of the French occupation of the Ruhr.

Before France seized this strategic center of German industry, people in all countries who were chiefly concerned for the return of peace and normalcy seemed indifferent to any measures for securing justice and were emphasizing reasons why Germany could not pay or need not pay what she owed and why she could do nothing to guarantee the rest of Europe against future aggression. Now, however, that France holds the Ruhr, these same advocates of peace and normalcy are beginning to put their minds to practical measures for providing France with just reparations and the rest of Europe with a fair prospect of security, for they are beginning to see that only such measures will induce France and Belgium to withdraw from the Ruhr.

This same wholesome effect upon the

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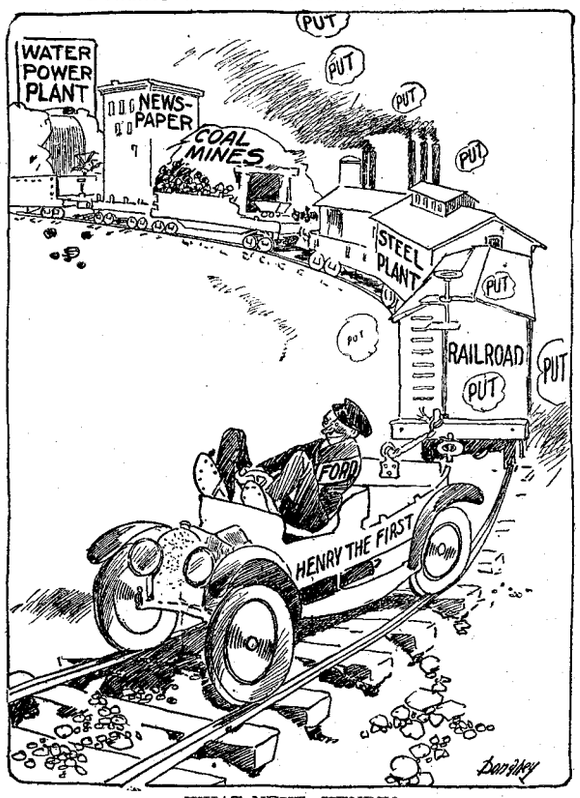
"IT IS DETERMINED, NOT CONCLUDED YET . . ."

(Richard III, Act I, Scene 3)

Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer



WHAT NEXT, HENRY?
From Drew Leedom, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

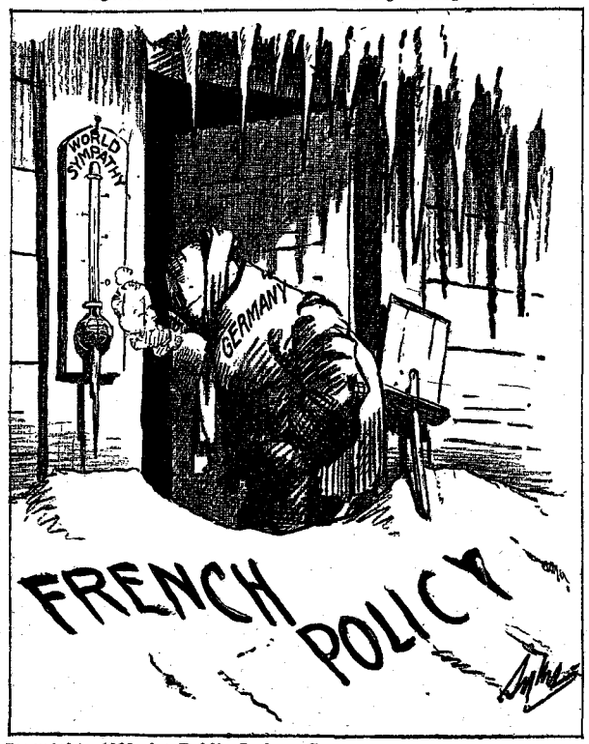
Hanny in the St. Paul Pioneer Press

A FIRM BELIEVER IN FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED

Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger

"BAH! IF NOBODY CARES, VOT'S DER USE!!"
From Mrs. Patterson Miller, Russellville, Tennessee

Sykes in the Worcester Daily Telegram



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"VOT A VINTER!"
From Mabel Estabrook, Worcester, Mass.

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minds of people otherwise unsympathetic with the establishment of an international basis of justice and the enforcement of international law is seen in the effect of the Ruhr occupation on the minds of the British. This effect is unconsciously, and therefore the more effectively, revealed by what British officials have said to Elbert Francis Baldwin, of The Outlook's staff, as reported in Mr. Baldwin's special correspondence on another page. They frankly say that they think France is making a mistake, and is getting no returns measurable in francs, or shillings, or dollars; they point to the unhappy effect that the occupation of the Ruhr has had upon the feelings of the Germans; but they acknowledge that at least it should teach Germany that she was really beaten in the war, which the Germans have not even yet learned, and they acknowledge too that the force of facts must compel Germany at last, under the pressure of the Ruhr occupation, to take the initiative and offer guaranties, in the practical and tangible form of mortgages, for reparation and measures for French security.

Incidentally, the French in the Ruhr are in a position to save the world from possible unimaginable suffering. In an address to the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, R. M. Bryan, a coal-trade writer, recently returned from Europe, has pointed out that Germany, though deprived of other munitions, was in full possession of the most deadly kind of munitions—the materials of high explosives and poison gas. The chemical industry of Germany has its seat in the Ruhr. Now France is in a position, as Mr. Bryan says, "to put her fingers on the machinery that gives Germany a vast world monopoly of potential organic chemical munitions." If the French occupation of the Ruhr will enable the world to find some means by which the Germans may operate the industry for peaceful purposes, but prevent them from operating it for purposes of war, that of itself will place the world under a new obligation to France.

Fears have been expressed lest France occupy, or attempt to occupy, the Ruhr and other German territory permanently. Of course it would be folly for the French to attempt to do that. It would involve them in difficulties of which the least would be the political problem of dealing with a large hostile population incorporated in the Republic. If there are any French that have planned for this, they should disabuse their minds of the idea promptly; at any rate they can represent only a small and insignificant minority. The Government of France has committed itself to the withdrawal from the Ruhr progressively according to what Germany actually does to meet her obligations. Americans and British who do not want to see France possessing the Ruhr too long had better put their minds to devising some plan for assuring to France the reparations and security to which she is entitled.

International

ALEXANDER KERENSKY

SOVIET RUSSIA

A good deal of pressure is being brought upon the Government at Washington to "recognize" the Soviet Government of Russia. The pressure comes largely from two sources: Those who think trade will be stabilized and developed by such recognition; and those who have a sentimental feeling that the Soviet leaders are working for human liberty and freedom.

Secretary Hughes and Secretary Hoover have recently officially replied to these two groups. In a personal address to a delegation of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Secretary Hughes, on March 21, reiterated the statement that the American Government will not recognize the Soviet Government of Russia until that Government gives satisfactory guaranties that it will protect life, private property, and international obligations. He said:

> Not only would it be a mistaken policy to give encouragement to repudiation and confiscation, but it is also important to remember that there should be no encouragement to those efforts of the Soviet authorities to visit upon other peoples the disasters that have overwhelmed the Russian people.

While expressing sympathy with the Russian people, and a satisfaction that the American people have made generous efforts to help starving Russians, Secretary Hughes pointed out that only last October Trotsky publicly said in Moscow:

> Revolution is coming in Europe as well as in America, systematically, step by step, stubbornly and with gnashing of teeth in both camps. It will be long protracted, cruel, and sanguinary.

It ought not to take much reason to convince an intelligent mind that American institutions, principles, and traditions are totally opposed to any government which systematically encourages protracted and bloody cruelty.

At about the same time when Secretary Hughes reaffirmed the refusal of the American Government officially to recognize Soviet Russia, Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce, in a letter to the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., asserted that there is no economic reason for supposing that recognition of the Soviet Government stimulates or develops trade:

> It is a hopeless illusion that there will be a flow of foreign savings, business, or skill into Russia by the simple act of official recognition by our Government. Indeed, there has been no appreciable investment in Russia from the several countries which have extended recognition, although some of them are exporting capital in other directions.

Mr. Hoover is of the opinion that the Soviet Government is slowly retreating from the policy of extreme Communism and of creating a government to be controlled solely by the industrial or manufacturing proletariat. It is his view that agriculture must be the basis of any development of the permanent prosperity of Russia. The farmers or peasants of course are opposed to Communistic government.

It is either the explicit or the implicit opinion of Secretaries Hughes and Hoover that as soon as a responsible Russian Government will acknowledge its debts, protect life and property, and assume proper international relationships, instead of trying to destroy other national governments, it will then be recognized. .

We wish that the other foreign policies of the Harding Administration were as definite and were expressed as clearly and publicly as the policy with regard to Russia.

READY TO SUFFER

The startling announcement was made recently that Alexander Kerensky, head of the Russian Government overthrown by the Bolshevik

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movement; Catherine Breshkovsky, now seventy-two years old and engaged in splendid work for the Russian children in Carpathia; Zeminoff, three times a prisoner in Siberia and once condemned to death by the Czar; Tchernoff, once Cabinet Minister and the leader of the peasant party; and other members of the Socialist Revolutionary party, have offered to surrender to the Russian Government as hostages in order to set free temporarily other members of their faith and party who have long been imprisoned by the Soviets and who are slowly dying, so that these poor sufferers may have a chance to recover health before returning to prison.

The facts in the case are not very clear. The offer was based on a statement coming from Russia attributed to Krylenko, the Soviet Minister of Justice, that he would accept such exchanges. In reply the noble men and women who have signed the offer declare: "We are ready to become in their stead hostages in the full and strict sense of the word. We shall come and go to prison for them." The letter in which this offer was made is not signed by Kerensky or Madame Breshkovsky, but reports state that they have joined the movement.

The friends of those now in prison quote a despatch of some length from Krylenko which distinctly offers to release for a year three prisoners named, "provided that in place of them there will come to Russia voluntarily other members of the Central Committee of the party who are now living abroad."

Whether the proposal is feasible or not, and whatever the exact facts leading to it may be, the incident has brought out the devotion and comradeship of those who make the offer. They are revolutionists, to be sure, but they are not Anarchists and mob absolutists as are the Bolsheviki. One of the volunteers declares that they are offering themselves for the elementary principles of liberty—freedom of the press and universal suffrage. It appears that a large number of members of the Socialist Revolutionary party are held in Moscow jails in wretched conditions and with breaking health. What is most significant of all is that they have steadfastly refused to accept release unless these principles were recognized by the Soviet, although they stood ready when such recognition came to work with the Soviet.

One despatch from Moscow states that one section of the Socialist Revolutionary party has disbanded in the belief that gradual change in the economic and political policy of the Soviets will make their efforts needless. However this may be, the offer just described

MME. BRESHKOVSKY

is one of beautiful self-abnegation and proffered sacrifice.

SUGAR AND RUBBER

THE connection in the public mind just now between sugar and rubber is that both are abnormally high in price. The public in both cases naturally asks, Why? and, What can be done about it? The world's production of sugar is remarkably good this year; why, then, should the housekeeper pay several cents more per pound than she did a few months ago? There are two answers to that question, and there may be some truth in both. One answer is that the sugar growers of Cuba are holding back their product in order to make prices high; the other is that our Tariff Law puts such a high rate on sugar importations that the home producers are able to raise their prices despite competition from Cuba.

Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce, is making an investigation to find out whether the recent rise in the price of sugar is due to a combination in restraint of trade. In reply to an intimation that the Government had favored a combination between American and Cuban sugar producers to restrict the production of sugar, Secretary Hoover properly points out that nothing of that kind could be done without the consent of Congress, that he told those who wanted to make such an agreement that this was the case, and that they of course failed to get any such action from Congress.

One check to the rise of sugar prices might come from President Harding. He can, under the present law, with the support of the Tariff Commission, cut the tariff down on sugar even by fifty per cent. Probably the discussion that has followed the sudden rise in sugar will bring about relief in one way or another.

The rubber question is somewhat similar to the sugar question in that we cannot prevent the Governments of foreign countries from restricting the trade to this country. It is very doubtful whether that is a good general policy, and this has been shown in the past by Brazil's efforts to drive up the price of coffee by holding back the product. The rubber consumed in America comes chiefly from British rubber plantations on the Amazon. The world consumption of rubber is increasing enormously, and the restriction of rubber importation is a very serious thing for American industry. The British rubber growers claim that the United States wants to buy rubber below the cost of production, but that is denied by the Rubber Association of America, the largest consumers of rubber in the world, and is not probable in itself.

The result of this discussion about rubber has been to stimulate our Department of Commerce and the Rubber Association to begin efforts to find out whether rubber cannot be cultivated to advantage elsewhere than in the Amazon Valley. Experiments in the Malay Peninsula have already yielded good results. It is now proposed to look into the possibilities of the Philippines, and of Ecuador and Peru. Ecuador is believed to be particularly well suited for this purpose, and is much nearer to this country than the present source of supply. An appropriation was granted by the last Congress for investigations of this sort. It would certainly be of immense benefit to the world if the rubber product could be doubled or trebled.

HENRY KREHBIEL

IT is not often that a professional man, especially in the field of the fine arts, receives at his death such tributes from his colleagues as have been paid to Henry E. Krehbiel, who died in New York on March 20, after having served on the staff of the New York "Tribune" for forty years.

He was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, the son of a Methodist circuit rider, about seventy years ago, and became a newspaper reporter at twenty years of age. In 1879 he was brought to the New York "Tribune" from Ohio by Whitelaw Reid. On that journal he not only did musical reporting, but reporting of other kinds, so that to the end of his

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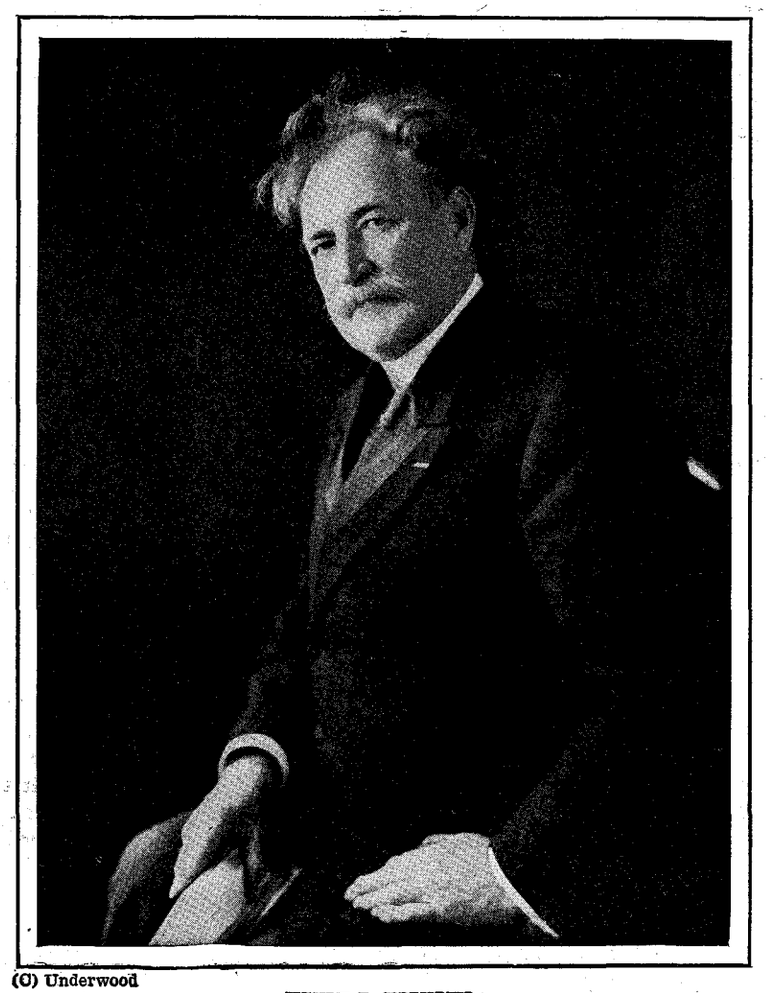

(C) Underwood

HENRY E. KREHBIEL

life he had profound interest and sympathy for journalism. He was considered by his colleagues in the field of musical criticism to be a man of distinguished scholarship and erudition. Royal Cortissoz says of him:

> How he did labor! There was no limit to what Krehbiel would do to make his writings deserving of the absolute confidence they inspired. He was the kind of scholar who would ransack a library to make sure of getting a date right. He worked like a giant over the revision of Thayer's "Beethoven." And then he wrote with the ease and limpid clearness of the artist. He did this in book after book, but if anything makes his comrades in journalism proud of him it is the fact that he did this late at night for the next morning's paper. It used to be a joy to be with him on these occasions, to sit opposite while the busy pen marched down the page without any hesitation. It was an exhibition of trained craftsmanship, operating like magic. With his packed mind, his taste, his judicial faculty, and his supple English, he was the man of letters doing a first-class job of work at racing speed. It is sweet to remember him in that rôle, as it is sweet to remember his fun and his kindness, the constant evidences that he had a big heart to go with his big brain.

But, while these qualities of accuracy and knowledge, as well as his fine taste in the art to which he devoted his life, were recognized by all his colleagues, there were qualities of character which apparently impressed themselves still more upon his associates. "Ugliness not only revolted but puzzled him." He had "reverence for the great men of music." Opera singers had to demonstrate to Krehbiel "that they could do something finer than delineate the passion of Thaïs or Salome." "His best friends knew that the bed-rock of his character was sincerity." "In his mind there dwelt always a deep belief in the association of purity with beauty." "He detested all the flimsy pretenses which masqueraded as arguments in favor of crass realism and sensualism."

We do not mean to give the impression that Mr. Krehbiel was a professional moralist, or used musical criticism for the purposes of evangelism. But we do mean to say that his reputation, his achievements, his influence, and the tributes that are paid to him by his colleagues are a demonstration of the fallacy of the dictum "Art for art's sake." Great character is the essential basis of all great art.

A COAL JURY

FOURTEEN writers have now expressed in The Outlook their views in reply to the question, Shall our Coal Mines be Nationalized? The two articles published last week and the twelve letters in this issue represent fairly the opinion of men versed in questions of industry and public interests, for among these writers are the head of the American Federation of Labor; the president of a coal company and a coal association; the president of a district of union coal miners; an author whose books on Socialism are regarded as authoritative by all moderate Socialists; a skilled engineer; the President of the Carnegie Foundation, formerly head of a famous technical school; three editors—one of a miners' journal, the second of a noted farmers' paper, the third associate editor of a great city newspaper; and the presidents of two American colleges.

Only one of the fourteen writers advocates nationalization. The jury's verdict this week is unanimous. But if the poll is taken as to whether the present condition of the coal industry as between owners, workers, and consumers is satisfactory, the verdict is nearly as strongly in the negative. Almost every one thinks that something should be done, and some believe that if nothing is done Government ownership or nationalization will follow.

The remedies are varied: Mr. Gompers believes the solution is in "a proper organization of the mining industry on both sides and a proper collaboration of both organized owners and organized workers in the mining industry," and deprecates the idea of Government ownership. President Bradley, of the West Virginia Coal Association, hopes rather doubtfully for help from the Coal Commission and for bettering of transportation facilities. Mr. Gilbreth, as an engineer, urges burning coal at the mines to make electric power for the railways and the development of water power. Dr. Pritchett calls for "a fair and disinterested agency which shall pass upon the conflicting claims of operators and miners and give a decision in accordance with justice and with consideration for the rights of the whole people;" Mr. Haskell, of the Kansas City "Star," asks, "Is it too much to expect that within the near future the law of supply and demand will work out an approximate solution?"

What seems undisputed and essential in dealing with the coal question is that there are three parties to be considered and three basic conditions to be sought. The three parties are the owners, the workers, and the consumers. The three

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conditions to be brought about in what has been called the Government of Coal are that fuel should be produced and delivered regularly, steadily, uniformly, and at prices that are just and reasonable; that the relations between employers and employees should be just and result in mutual satisfaction without injury to the coal-using public; and that coal resources should be conserved and economically used.

It is to be assumed that the present Coal Commission, after careful study of the facts, will make practical suggestions for National legislation that will meet the demands of these three parties and these three primal requisites with just balance as between them. This would make quite unnecessary agitation for that Government ownership which is obviously regarded even by some of its advocates as a last resort and to be sought only if measures of moderate supervision and control prove a failure.

THE PARADOX OF POETRY

DEFINITIONS of poetry, even the best of them, are never wholly satisfying. They are useful chiefly in isolating aspects of the poetic spirit. They are never adequate to encompass its whole being.

Perhaps, therefore, it is an unsafe thing to say that all great poetry contains paradoxical elements. Some one is sure to arise and cite a poem in which the elements we are thinking of are absent. We refer to individuality and universality. Is it safe to say that all great poetry contains thought, emotion, and action which can awaken comprehension in the minds of men differing in creed, condition, and inheritance? Is it safe to say that this poetry to be truly general in its appeal must at the same time be intensely individual in its utterance? We think a very good case could be made out for such statements.

To reason from the particular to the general, let us take such a poem as Francis Thompson's "Hound of Heaven." The element of universality in this poem is to be found in the search for spiritual contentment—a search common alike to Protestant, Catholic, and agnostic. The poetic form in which this search has been expressed could have come from no other brain than that of the poet who set it forth in immortal music. The voice is the voice of Francis Thompson, the problem is the problem of mankind.

It might not be so easy to make out a case for the inevitable relationship between individuality and universality if other poetry generally recognized as great were chosen as an example of the paradox of which we are speaking, but we suspect that these two elements could always be found. Light might be thrown on the discussion by investigating the failures of poets as well as their successes.

Take, for example, some of the numerous verse of the "home and mother" type which has a broad appeal in its own time without establishing itself as part of the world's literature. The element which these poems lack is the element of personality; they have not been born of a mind that is set apart.

At the other side of the picture let us observe some of our modern verse, technically excellent, certainly individual, and nevertheless destined to a speedier death than even the sentimental offerings which the authors of this modern verse so despise. It is of course true that this modern work for the most part is not born of personalities of importance, but its failure cannot wholly be ascribed to this cause. Its failures are due to its lack of broad contact with humankind. The problems of the individual, in so far as they are individual, are poetically uninteresting. It is only the individual experience which is interpretative of the universal experience which is material for the making of true poetry.

To hazard any poetic theory is a dangerous thing if one is searching for a reputation for infallibility. If this bit of philosophizing provides any one with food for thought, it will have fulfilled its purpose.

DIVERSITY IN CREED, UNITY IN FAITH

RECENTLY there came to the office of The Outlook a letter from which the following is a quotation:

> The Jewish Passover is a time of release from bondage, and the Christian Easter is a time of hope for good will among men. The two festivities usually occur simultaneously, and I am taking the opportunity to devote the Passover issue of the "American Hebrew" this year to the promulgation of these two ideas, namely, that Gentile and Jew in America free themselves from the bondage of misunderstandings which are retarding the era of good will.
>
> I am inviting a few of the forward-looking men and women in this country to help me put this thought across. I believe that an analysis of the causes that underlie misunderstanding between Gentile and Jew, some of them age-long, accompanied by constructive suggestions for overcoming them, will prove a vital force in the undertaking.
>
> The object is not to wound, but to heal.

The writer of this letter, Isaac Landman, editor of the well-known Jewish weekly the "American Hebrew," explained that he was asking editors of several other journals to contribute to his Passover issue suggestions that would help to unite both Gentile and Jew for the sake of America.

To this request we were glad to reply; and on behalf of The Outlook the following article was written by one of its editors and is here reprinted by permission from the issue of March 30 of the "American Hebrew:"

Religion unites. It is creeds that divide. Men separate into groups when they are moved by doctrine. They come together when they are moved by faith.

Creeds are formulas for thinking. Faith is a manner of life.

Religious antagonisms, so called, are not religious; they are creedal.

When men try to substitute creeds or doctrines or formulas of thought about religion for religion itself, they cause, not the unity they seek to enforce, but only confusion.

It is the conflict between doctrine, personified by Job's comforters, and faith, personified by Job himself, against the dark background of the mystery of suffering, that is the subject of the greatest dramatic poem in all literature.

As long as men have had religion they have thought about it; and as they have thought about it they have divided. Division is essential to any high form of life. The jelly-fish is not the symbol of organized society. Distinctions between Jew and Christian, between Catholic and Protestant, between orthodox and liberal, are not unwholesome. Creeds will always be necessary, but they are not means of union.

This is evident in government. Theories or doctrines about the nature of the state do not unite the citizens; they rather divide them into parties. Attempts to secure union by making people accept a common political creed always end in failure. The only way to bring citizens of varying political creeds together is by arousing or renewing in them their patriotic faith.

Between Jew and Christian there are barriers both of religious thinking and of political or social habits of thought.

Most of the people of Israel in America have come from lands whose traditions and customs are different from the traditions and customs prevailing in America, and have lived under circumstances that have intensified their sense of separateness from the Gentiles. They brought with them alien habits and manners; partly derived from the lands from which they have come and partly

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derived from their very sense of separateness from all nations. On the other hand, Americans have habits and manners, customs, and ways of thinking of their own that they are inclined to think are or ought to be the basis of National unity and mutual understanding.

I do not believe that we can bring Christian and Jew into union by intimidation or self-assertion on either side. I do not believe that we will find Jew and Christian coming together if we deny that barriers of thought exist or if we pretend that differences in their thinking about religion or about society and government are not real differences. I do not think we can find unity by flattery or self-depreciation, by attempts to enforce social contact, or by efforts to make Jew and Christian think alike.

Fortunately, the way toward a real union is open here in America, as it is nowhere else in the world. It is the way of faith.

What is it that makes America a nation? It is not a common tradition or body of customs or inheritance of art or any such thing. It is not to be found in the past at all. It is in the future. It is a common faith. It has been kept alive by those in the past who have been making the nation; but it still is ahead of us. It is a summons to press forward to something not yet attained. It can be shared by people of diverse ways of thinking, but only if they take their part in making it come true. It has been said that no one can be at the same time a Jew and an Englishman or a Jew and an Italian. Perhaps not; for nationality in most countries in Europe is different from nationality in America. But Jews and Christians alike can be American by keeping their own ways of thinking and yet sharing the common faith in the America that is to be and that they are helping to make.

And more than that. In spite of differences in doctrine—in fact, because differences in doctrine are not only tolerated but welcomed—there can be here in America, and there ought to be, unity in religion. And that, too, can come, not by creed, but by faith.

The great expressions of religion are not formulas for thinking, but are calls to faith; and when men respond to them they come together.

Micah's cry is one to which Christian and Jew can both respond:

"What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

And with Jesus both Jew and Christian can say:

"Behold my mother and my brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of God, the same is my brother, and my sister, and mother."

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT.

WAS SARAH BERNHARDT AN ARTIST?

WHEN she died on March 26 in Paris, Sarah Bernhardt was about eighty years old. There is some doubt as to the exact date of her birth. She was a native of Holland, and her father was Jewish. She ran away to Paris as a child, and her early career was a stormy one. She made her way partly by her gifts, that amounted perhaps to genius, and partly by carefully planned sensationalism and advertising. She visited this country seven or eight times, coming here last in 1916. She was not a beautiful woman, nor had she a magnificent physique like Mrs. Siddons, but she had great physical energy and courage. In 1915, when she was over seventy years of age, one of her legs was amputated, and even after that she came to this country in 1916 and made a dramatic tour, which was remarkably successful. Even during this visit she went through another serious operation in an American hospital. She did good service in the Franco-Prussian War for France, and again during the World War. Her work won for her both affectionate applause and official recognition.

A much more competent theatrical critic than I am, Mr. Charles Henry Meltzer, gives on another page his estimate of the art of Sarah Bernhardt. He is a playwright, and has had a wide experience and association with the dramatic literature and dramatic workmanship of France, Germany, and Russia. It requires some courage to take issue with him, and I am going to do so. He evidently thinks that in some respects the "divine Sarah" was incomparable. The New York "Tribune" editorially calls her "incomparable artist." The New York "Times" says of her: "Admitted to be the greatest actress of all time, Madame Bernhardt," etc., etc. Well! Sarah herself admitted it. Mr. Meltzer may admit it; the "Tribune" may admit it; and the "Times" may admit it; but I certainly will not.

She was, without question, one of the greatest personalities of her sex in the domain of the Fine Arts since the days of Sappho, but supreme artist, no! Mr. Meltzer says that her whole purpose in life was to portray beauty, beauty, beauty! It is, of course, dangerous to ascribe fundamental motives to anybody, but I think Bernhardt's ideal was to create sensation, sensation, sensation! She was an impressionist, an emotionalist, and she wished to arouse emotions in her hearers. She knew how susceptible men and women are to emotional power. She knew, even as a very young woman, that a great body—if not a majority—of people based their judgments on their emotions, and therefore early in her career she deliberately set to work to make a sensation. She courted publicity; she had tigers or leopards, I forget which, for pets; she was a past mistress in the art of stimulating curiosity and talk. Though she was not beautiful, she was terribly engaging. She knew theatrical technique from top to bottom. When she made her entrance upon the stage the drums and cymbals rattled, the limelight glowed, and everybody knew that Sarah Bernhardt was coming on the stage.

How different this was from Duse! I remember the first time I saw Duse—it must have been thirty years ago. She played in a double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Goldoni's "La Locandiera." I knew only a few words of Italian. What impressed me, an impression that has lasted all these years, was that in the opening scene of "Cavalleria Rusticana," in which a group of peasant women appeared on the stage, Duse herself was on the stage a minute or two before anybody realized it. She was dressed exactly like the rest of the company; she was made up no differently from the rest of the company; and she mingled with the rest of the company. Her individuality came out most beautifully and distinctly during the play, but she stooped to no claptrap. If Bernhardt had been a peasant woman, I cannot help feeling that she would have worn a ragged silk dress instead of a ragged cotton dress.

It is useless, of course, to try to define artistic beauty. There is no immutable standard. If a man likes to have his emotions stirred, as he likes to have his head rubbed when he gets a shampoo, that would be his standard of dramatic art. The man to whom beauty means a sense of proportion and a fitness of things will have a totally different standard. I should say that Bernhardt is the Liszt of the theater, while Duse is the Paderewski; Bernhardt is the Paganini, Duse the Kreisler. Bernhardt was not a Cubist, but she stooped to some of the methods of the Cubists in advertising her art. The "Times" has admitted that Bernhardt is the greatest actress of all time. I want to avoid a similar mistaken use of superlatives, but I am inclined to believe that as the history of the theater goes on, Bernhardt will take somewhat the position that Dr. Johnson has in literature. He grows in remembrance steadily as a personality, while his literary art is as steadily fading from view.

Bernhardt will always be one of the great figures in the dramatic world, but much that is now acclaimed as pure gold in her genius will gradually prove to be meretricious gilt. I suppose I am in a hopeless minority, but Coquelin and

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Gilibert, her fellow-countrymen, seem to me to be far greater artists in the exact definition of that word than she was.

Lay roses on her bier, if you will, dear critics, as a woman of indomitable determination and courage, and I will gladly join you; for the spectacle of this frail woman at seventy years of age crossing the Atlantic and literally stumping the theaters of this country on one leg is a noble illustration of devotion to a life work and of what the will may do in conquering the weakness of the body. But as to Art let us use some discrimination. Let us not forget the Millets, the Duses, and the Carduccis in the blinding light of factitious publicity that the Bernhardts and the d'Annunzios create and enjoy.

L. F. A.

THE ART OF BERNHARDT: A TRIBUTE

BY CHARLES HENRY MELTZER

Paul Thompson

SARAH BERNHARDT VISITING THE SOLDIERS DURING THE WAR

I AM old enough—and sometimes I thank Heaven for it—to be able to look back to glorious phases of dramatic art. In other days I saw and met great actors; both men and women of amazing art. It was my privilege to know and see and talk with Salvini, Irving, Bernhardt, Mounet-Sully, Mansfield, Henley (a great actor thrown away). Of these some were my idols and my friends. But of them all, to me the very soul of drama, as most understood it then, was Bernhardt.

She stood a hundred miles above all her competitors—a flaming sun who blotted out the stars. I knew her closely, as an actress and a woman. From my youth up I had been honored by her friendship. I saw her in the heyday of her splendor, when she was drawing all who loved the stage in Paris to the Théâtre-Français, reviving for us Doña Sol ("Hernani"), the Queen ("Ruy Blas"), and more creations of the then dominant Victor Hugo.

If any actress of my time had claims to genius, I think, and I have always thought, that she was Bernhardt. We called her "Sarah," of the voice of gold. She stood apart, as an incomparable marvel. There came an hour when Duse challenged her supremacy. But we, the faithful, only smiled at her audacity, although we felt the charm and art of Duse. We knew that "Sarah" had a gift denied by God to her Italian rival —the gift of gifts in art. Imagination.

She could at moments be a daring realist. But in essentials she was a romanticist. To her the life of drama was romance. She lived for poetry, for fancy, for adventure, for all the high and flaming lights of drama. She hated everything in art that smacked of ugliness. Her ideal was beauty, beauty, beauty.

From time to time she set her feet on earth, as, for example, in a play called "Pauline Blanchard," in which she thrilled us as a mad and murderous peasant. But she rebelled against the drabness of the realists. She would not hear of even Henrik Ibsen.

Among my treasures is a hurriedly scrawled essay she once sent me, explaining her real views on drama. It is, in brief, a vivid statement of her credo. It was a burning panegyric in which Rostand was exalted almost as Shakespeare, with Hugo and Corneille and other masters of romantic drama. It took a fling, a savage fling, at Ibsen and the dramatists of sordidness, with whom our "Sarah" would have neither scot nor lot. The occasional extravagance of her faith, more especially in the case of Rostand, was not critical. But it was honest.

But, as we know, the Romanticists, from Hugo and Musset on, were apt to be extravagant; and as we watched "Sarah" and Mounet-Sully, Sylvain and Worms, at the Théâtre-Français, in our salad days we could have shouted, as they did in 1830, and braved Paris with preposterous red waistcoats. We would come away from the world-famous House of Molière, like the enthusiasts of an earlier generation, raving over "Sarah's" rendering of "*Mon lion superbe et généreux*," as if it was not largely fustian.

I have often pitied the young critics of the day who had to deal with "Sarah" on her last sad tour of the United States without the memories that to older scribes were priceless to inspire their pens. The brave, tortured, weary, mutilated woman about whom they wrote faint praise was not the woman who had long before enchanted a few scores of us in Paris or in America. She was a splendid, tragic shadow of that wonder. Yet she was still more vital than a hundred Ethel Barrymores.

To me she was, and will be to the end, an art incarnate. But to the light and nimble critics of the Broadway world she seemed a relic.

In this connection it may be significant that at the time of her last illness "Sarah" was rehearsing a new play by Sacha Guitry entitled "Un Sujet de Roman."

To "Sarah" all the world was a vast stage. She did not live aloof, like

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Duse. She loved to steep herself in every human phase. And it was thanks to this, no doubt, to some extent that she compelled our sympathy when, in the character of Froufrou or Marguerite Gautier (the "Lady of the Camellias"—so often vulgarized and Bowdlerized as Camille), we watched her dying.

But in her younger days she was flamboyant, tigerish, radiant. Her wooing on the stage was irresistible. Her charm was boundless. A saint might have been lured away from faith by the sweet accents of that wondrous "voice of gold." And yet it was a rather tenuous voice. What charmed one was its lovely, winning quality, the art with which the actress played and played again upon its varied tones. That art she owed, as she often told me, to the teachings of the Paris Conservatory—and also to the lavishness of nature.

In her time "Sarah" had played many parts—some two hundred. The most remarkable of her triumphs was, I think, her impersonation of Phèdre. From older men than I am I have heard that it was less gripping than Rachel's. It may have been. But I have never seen another like it. The anguish, love, and shame of Racine's heroine seemed real and harrowing when interpreted by "Sarah." The lines of the mellifluous, too mellifluous, poet flowed and flashed forth from her lips with flawless eloquence. She made the words seem winged and strangely beautiful. From most lips they might have appeared monotonous. Next to her Phèdre I incline to rank her Queen Elizabeth (the Elizabeth of Moreau), a part in which she merged herself so utterly that as she showed one the deep passion of the aging Queen for her young favorite (Devereux) she made one quite forget for a few hours that she was Bernhardt. Her very voice had changed. Her own personality was lost in that of the unhappy and too trusting monarch. I shall remember while I live the final death scene, in which, as she fought with royal will to die upstanding, she suddenly fell forward, hushed and conquered.

Most, however, and almost every one in America, will love to think of her as at her best in the character of the Lady of the Camellias. She was infinitely touching, fine, and feminine as the unhappy Marguerite. But she had no such opportunity for tragedy in the drama of the younger Dumas as in the Racine masterpiece and in the impressive work of Moreau.

The least worthy, and the most successful, period in her long career came with her "creations," turn by turn, of Sardou's clever but commercial plays—"Fédora," "Théodora," "Gismonda," and the rest. They were all written, more or less, to suit herself; they were all well made, strong, effective, and yet second rate.

Nor would I swear that Edmond Rostand, whom she over-praised, supplied her with much greater characters. Roxane was insignificant beside Cyrano, and it always fretted me to see "Sarah," who was essentially a woman, in the trappings of the "Aiglon." The finest of her Rostand parts, unquestionably, was the heroine of "La Princesse Lointaine." That showed off all her charm, and grace, and passion.

She tried Shakespeare, whom, like Rostand and Racine, she set on a pedestal. But her Hamlet, though extremely interesting, was very feminine. It was hard, if not impossible, to admire a Hamlet who wore women's shoes; and her Desdemona was at most a satellite of Mounet-Sully's black-faced, high-falutin Othello.

I have sometimes fancied that "Sarah" was rather ungrateful to her once-worshiped Victor Hugo, the very soul of the romantic art she loved. As she advanced in years perhaps she became conscious of the gaudier sides of Hugo and longed for parts more human than his heroines. Whatever was the cause, after her flitting forty years ago from the Théâtre-Français she did not revive "Hernani" or "Ruy Blas," though, if my memory does not cheat me, she put on "Lucrezia Borgia" at some theater—possibly at the Renaissance.

Aside from her occasional inspiration, "Sarah" was a mistress of the technic of the stage. She could depend on that in all emergencies. It was the basis of her wonderful success. In her declining years, except in certain plays like the eternal and delightful "Dame aux Camélias," she had to trust much to the technic she had learned at the Conservatory. And rarely, very rarely, did it fail her. The critics of to-day pay scant attention to the value of technic. Wherein they are wrong. This "Sarah" at her weakest meant much more, thanks to technic, than a whole "wilderness of monkeys." She reigned for sixty years or more in France supreme. We may be sure that there will be no future "Sarah." Great actresses, tragedians, and comedians we may have again. But the sweet "voice of gold," the imaginative wonder, the romantic heroine, who some recall with tears of gratitude, will have no counterpart.

P. & A. Photos

SARAH BERNHARDT AS JOAN OF ARC

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WHAT THE BRITISH THINK OF THE GERMAN SITUATION

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

SOME German faces hereabouts reflect the war; others do not. The other day, in a restaurant, the one waiter there, an old man, served us with dignity. His face was a tragedy. In it you seemed to read the story of the war, forced by a few miscreants, and bringing—never mind what glory—the loss of sons and grandsons to innocent old waiters and other workmen, bringing untold misery to innocent women and children here in Germany, even if in far more poignant measure to those across the border in France and Belgium.

Last Sunday the Cologne Cathedral was packed with people, and, what was more significant, there seemed to be more men than women. After the sermon all present sang a choral. Every one apparently knew all the words of every verse. The effect was wondrously sonorous and impressive. I looked at the faces about me. No sign of war there.

On the streets you occasionally see a one-legged man, but there is no such sad spectacle of the wounded as in Paris. What does strike you is the absence of the German military, once omnipresent. Instead there are the khaki-clad British.

It certainly is good to see the khaki again. Next to having it worn by our own boys, one is glad to see it on the backs of the Britishers. They are a sturdy lot, these men of Britain. They look as if they meant business. They do. The British Occupied Area on the Rhine is quiet. Where the Briton controls in Germany *he controls.*

A number of British officials of high rank have favored me with their opinions, gained by four years' service in the Rhineland, with regard to the Ruhr situation. I summarize them as follows:

"Three courses are open to us: (1) Side with France; (2) retire altogether; (3) remain neutral.

"The first course—to side with France—does not appeal to us from either a political or an economic standpoint. We believe that France's present course will be disastrous for her, for Germany, for all Europe, and for America too.

"The second course—to retire altogether—would be to destroy the Entente. We do not want to do that.

"We follow the third course. Why? Because it will be our duty, we feel, to be the ultimate balance-wheel in settling this dispute. It should be settled along two lines. First, France and Belgium should have all war reparations rightfully to be claimed from present-day Germany. Second, Germany should be saved from complete ruin, and hence from the impossibility of paying any debts at all.

"Is she being put in that position now? You might just as well knock a man down and then keep standing on him, stronger than he is, while expecting him to get up and hoe the garden for you.

"This does not at all mean that we do not want the French and Belgians, after their exasperating years of waiting, to get their dues. We do. But there is an equally strong feeling among us that they are making a mistake.

"Their right to the present pressure on the Ruhr is questioned by some international lawyers. But let us suppose they have this right, as you claim. They have already spent an enormous amount of effort and money, and all they have got in return, after six weeks of endeavor, are far fewer reparations coal trains than they would have otherwise. They will have to spend a great deal more money and can look forward to no better proportionate result. Meanwhile they are exhausting Germany's power to pay. Of course such a game is not worth the candle.

"Mind you, in saying this, neutral as we are, we are careful to act in such a way as not to add to French difficulties. For instance, last week France asked permission to move coal trains across a corner of our Occupied Territory. At first we objected. This was not lack of friendliness for France. It was because we had already arranged with Germany that, on condition of our territory remaining exclusively British-occupied, there would be a cessation there of the general strike of German railway men. But the French persisted. We did not wish to hamper them, and our refusal did hamper them. So we intimated that, if we could not remain neutral and stay, we would have to remain neutral and go. Now neither France nor Germany wants us to go. The Germans were so much alarmed that their Government, in order to prevent our retiral, spontaneously undertook a guaranty against any strikes or troubles on that six-mile sector in the event of our permission being given to France to use it. Of course you may say that the sector would be useless if sabotage took place at the extremities just outside our zone, as might be likely from the wholesale sabotage system on the Ruhr railways at present. Then the French asked us for general running powers over our railways, and here we did say no. We had stretched a point in yielding on the six-mile sector, but to yield everything would be emphatically to take sides with the French in their effort to break German resistance.

"Referring to our getting out of the Rhineland entirely, it must be added that this would really please a lot of hot-heads in France, because it would make the conditions of transport simpler, because the French could get at the Germans quicker, and because the French feel themselves strong enough to hold the whole region. But it would not, we believe, please the rest of France, and we want to be friends with France. You hear the comment caused by the retiral of your own forces. Of course we took you at your word and did not attribute your withdrawal to any desire to be unfriendly to any one; but you knew perfectly well that you were being unfriendly both to France and to Germany; as to France, your retiral coincided most suspiciously with her advance. What is doubtless true is that the Mississippi Valley people, who seem to be running your Government just now, are really ignorant of the power for good your forces on the Rhine have been and would be, a really greater power than ours. Were you back again in Coblenz, as you ought to be, your influence on the whole situation would be more steadying than any other could be, and might be compelling.

"Of course on the moral side the danger to France and Germany is far greater than on the material side. This is specially true of Germany. Feelings of revenge and hate were bad enough before; they are ten times worse now. If the Germans were not disarmed and could get at the French, there would be a St. Bartholomew Massacre. The fact that there has been no massacre—only sporadic exhibitions—is sufficient proof that Germany is really disarmed.

"Foreigners are apt to think of Germany as one country, and not as a combination of countries, as was the case before 1870. But in many respects Germany remains a combination of countries, and it was supposed that the Entente would take advantage of this fact in 1919 and try to make a treaty with Bavaria, for instance, before making one with Prussia. This was not done. Since the war the history of Germany itself has emphasized certain distinctions, as, for example, that between South and North, or the movement in the Rhineland towards an independent state, even though that movement has not amounted to much. These divisions helped any foreign ambitions with regard to domination, political or economic, in Germany. With one blow the French policy in the Ruhr has closed these divisions. They have all been swept into one great, resentful nationalist sentiment. Reactionaries, Conservatives, Pan-Germans, Liberals, the Catholic Center, Radicals, even Socialists, all are united. Barriers have been broken down. It is a curious thing that

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a misstep in foreign aggression should have welded the German nation together at this time.

"As to the German future, the present Government has been steering a self-respecting middle course between the reactionaries at the one extreme and the Communists at the other. That a Republican Government in Germany should stand the strain as long as it has augurs well for its continuance. But Republican France is not helping Republican Germany to continue. While the people here as a whole are grateful for a deliverance from old-time monarchic and bureaucratic despotism, they long for something more tangible as an evidence of law and order than is the present Government, good as it is. While they will not return to the historic monarchy, the present French pressure is helping the monarchist cause just the same. Many, probably most, Germans think of it as signifying the greater strength of resistance. Hence the Germans are likely to abandon government under a president for a royal constitutional state, as we understand it in England, where the sovereign reigns but does not govern. What they really long for is a symbol of sovereignty and strength. They do not find it in President Ebert. Strange as it may seem to you, they would be more likely to find it in a mere boy, the son of the Crown Prince. Again, your German loves display; he likes orders and decorations and patents of official station and the aristocracy and the nobility, and these all lead to a king rather than to a president. Most of all, the German is naturally docile and dependent on something or somebody higher than himself. This is the state, and of course it can be symbolized by a president as well as by a king. But a changing president, as in Switzerland or France or America, does not represent the continuity of executive power. Certainly he does not represent the continuity of what you might call the human document, and this is emphasized by such a royal family as ours. For these reasons, therefore, most Germans will ultimately be found, we think, favoring a democratic government with a king, not a president, at its head.

"There is still a strong disposition in Germany to think that the real victory in the late war does not, after all, lie with the French, but with uninvaded Germany. This feeling has been accentuated by German success in evading treaty provisions since the armistice. Present French pressure on the Ruhr may succeed or fail, but at least it should teach Germany one thing, and that is that she was really beaten in the war.

"You find here a curious German mentality. It resists your assumption that the Germans have not won the war. The truth will have to be beaten into that mind before you can awaken the German *soul* to any possible penitence for having caused the war. In our four years of service in the Rhineland we have met no native man enough to say he was sorry that Germany had caused the war, not even open-minded enough to admit that Germany really had caused the war. These people still believe the unconfirmed report that, on August 1, 1914, the Russians crossed the German border and committed deeds of war in three places. The Germans actually maintain that they won the war because they preserved their Fatherland from invasion! When you ask them if the sight of us and the Belgians and the French along the Rhine means their victory, they reply that it merely signifies a temporary check to Germans on foreign soil, and that they would not have ceased fighting but for the Communists' strike at home. Oh, they are mighty poor sports; they are mighty poor losers!

"But do not blame them too much. In a number of respects they are still about two hundred years behind the times. If they had a wholesome outdoor life, it would do their minds and souls good. Fortunately, they are now going in notably for outdoor sports. This is especially noticeable in our occupied area, and we like to think that our example has been worth something in this regard to the German people.

"No matter what the national differences, the British want to see fair play in Germany, just as anywhere else. In the first place, it is not fair to invade the Ruhr as the French have done under the pretext of making good a ten per cent lack in coal deliveries and 135,000 telegraph poles in wood deliveries on the reparations account. Certainly it is not fair for the French to levy a 100,000,000-mark tribute on the town of Gelsenkirchen, as they did the other day. This was refused. The French occupied the place, found 110,000,000 marks in the bank, and took the same. By the way, it was also at Gelsenkirchen, was it not, where the French would not allow a film operator to make a picture of their forces charging the German mob? If the French are sure of their methods, why this caution? On the other hand, there is much to be said for the French. They have shown notable patience, especially in their reluctance to visit the death penalty on *saboteurs* convicted by their courts martial.

"On the economic side, the arbitrary imposition of ten per cent duties on the Ruhr exports and imports strikes not only at the Germans in general but jolly well at the British in particular. Result, stoppage of business. For instance, at the Krupp works in Essen day before yesterday you had the spectacle of completed locomotive machinery under sublet contract from a firm in Switzerland, which, in turn, had a sublet contract from an English firm. These Krupp locomotives were ready for shipment to South Africa, but could not be delivered because the French had imposed their ten per cent duty and the British would not pay it. Again, at Düsseldorf, where you were, two days before you went to Essen a British firm had made a deposit of £1,500. It was desired to transfer this deposit to Cologne. Did the French, in command at Düsseldorf, allow the transfer to the British, in command at Cologne? No, indeed—except by paying 150 quid. So we are not to be treated as the French and Belgians treat themselves; we are to be treated as they treat the Germans! When we put this up to the French, they say, 'You are not participating in the Ruhr operations. You cannot expect to have your share of whatever profits there may prove to be, either now or later.'

"They will go you one better. When you ask them what they will do if actual war breaks out, you will very likely hear something like this: 'We will go to Berlin, where we all ought to have gone in 1918. We will force a new treaty on Germany, supplementary to the Treaty of Versailles and independently of you.' In our opinion, if the French ever get to Berlin, they will find no German Government there with which they can do business. In the second place, their new treaty could not supplement the Versailles Treaty because no final reparations settlement can be made except with the full consent of all the Powers represented on the Reparation Commission.

"In our opinion, the 'forwards' in France are overplaying their hand. Their organs are now proposing the establishment of a permanent or quasi-permanent Interallied organism to control the Rhenish and Ruhr railways as a guaranty of French military security. In our opinion, such an organism would be nothing but annexation in disguise.

"After all, the whole Ruhr question is primarily economic. Lloyd George saw this long ago, but very likely he went too far in favoring Germany. He proposed a topping plan, we thought, but it was perhaps a too Germanized English policy. Now we do not want to go to the other extreme. We want to strike the golden mean. After 1870, when Germany had won Alsace and Lorraine, she was impregnable economically, because she controlled the coal of the Ruhr together with the iron ore of Lorraine. As also a great steel and iron producer, Germany rivaled England in the world market. Then came the World War, the German reversal, and the Versailles Treaty. It is mostly a political treaty. As such it did a number of economic wrongs. For instance, it ran the new Hungarian border between a mine and the neighboring large factory directly dependent on that mine. Still more strikingly it separated the Ruhr coal fields from the Lorraine ore fields. Of course as spoils of war France had to have Lorraine back, but the economic error was there just the same. What can be done now? It looks to some of us as if France wants to possess the Ruhr too in the effort to be the economic as well as the military monarch that Germany once was. Well,

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take it from us, Germany will never consent to alienate the Ruhr.

"Would she consent to a compromise, we ask—the internationalization of the Ruhr region until all reparations are paid? The administration of the region would be in the hands of an international board of receivers, having the authority of receivers in England or America for any bankrupt concern. They would appoint a managing director and the necessary staff. They would mine coal and sell it in the open market with equal rights of competition. The dividends earned would be distributed proportionately as reparations, the Allies at the outset having fixed a reasonable sum as the amount of such reparations. We say that this plan would certainly be better for all concerned than is the present French occupation. Of course the German mine owners, resisting the present occupation, would probably also object to this solution. However, the German Government could compensate the mine owners as it did the ship owners after the war.

"Germany would gain two things by this plan: first, freedom from occupation; second, an incentive to work harmoniously and faithfully with the Allies for debt liquidation. France would also gain two things: namely, security, her primal need; and reparations, her secondary need. Her security would now be guaranteed by an international control. Finally, England would gain, for there would be no danger of French monopoly of Ruhr coal and Lorraine ore. You may think that this is the real reason for proposing it, but the motive was just as much for the good of Germany and the good of France as for the good of England.

"Suppose this plan is turned down. No matter what solution is proposed, ultimately Germany will have to enter into some kind of negotiation with France. If 'eventually, why not now?' as one of your sign-boards says over in the States. The German Parliament and the German Government will have to take some action—the force of facts will compel them. In our opinion, this action should be a guaranty in the form of mortgages on agricultural estates and on mines and industries, offered by German agricultural and industrial magnates, as a basis for reparation. Were this done, you would have a proper starting-point for negotiations.

"Our advice to the Germans is to take the initiative in this rather than wait for the French to do so. *They* will!"

Marienburg, Rhenish Prussia,
February 24, 1923.

FRANK TENNEY JOHNSON, COW-PUNCHER ARTIST

BY DOROTHY HARRINGTON

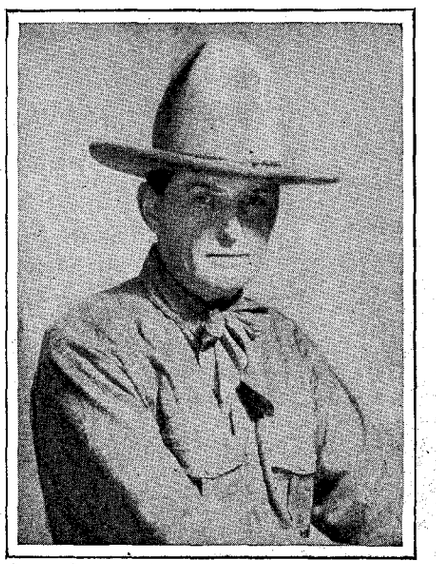
CRAGS and canyons, mountains and deserts, silence of the night, storms wild and thunderous, horses, cow-punchers, and the last of that vanishing race of Indians—these have been the themes of the Western painter, Frank Tenney Johnson, who has just been awarded the thousand-dollar Shaw Purchase Prize for 1923 at the Salmagundi Club in New York City.

The prize picture, "A Wanderer," a study in oils, is a night scene, showing a rugged Mexican wanderer just stealing away from a lamplit adobe inn, a laden burro beside him. This picture breathes the romance of that Southwestern desert country.

Johnson's colors and settings show a keen observation and a close study of his subjects, yet they maintain a breadth and a simplicity of technique. They are full of imagination, yet never fanciful. They might almost be called historical documents.

Many believe that no one has ever depicted the real Mexican, not only in outward appearance, but also psychologically, as well as he. Mr. Johnson's works are convincing because he paints the life that he has lived and known. All of his material is drawn from his rich store of first-hand experience in that Western country where he was born and where he lived most of his life.

His father was a breeder of cattle in then untamed Iowa, and Johnson was born upon the open range of that country. During his boyhood he followed the breaking plow in spring, herded cattle in summer, hunted and trapped along the Nisha Botna in the fall, bucked the winter blizzards, and watched with keen observant eyes the straining muscles of



FRANK TENNEY JOHNSON

the horses as the old stage-coach, the last of its kind, lumbered over the Overland Trail on its way to Council Bluffs.

Later Johnson adventured farther West and into Mexico. During all of those years the artistic impulse was strong within him. He sketched and painted incessantly, and tales are told of how the young cow-puncher, suddenly missing from the chase, would be found far in the rear with canvas and brush capturing the last great splendor of the setting sun.

Ambition finally lured him East to the New York School of Art, where with big enthusiasm and a scant purse he worked and studied faithfully, living in a room without heat and eating as he could. F. W. Heinie and the famous Western painter and Texas ranger Richard Lorenz were among his first instructors.

From the very beginning his pictures had wide appeal, and Johnson became one of the most popular of the younger painters. But, in spite of advancing reputation, Johnson has never lost touch with his motherland. Each year he makes a pilgrimage West in his own car, which he personally equipped for camping and sketching. He lives and works in the open, and there his best work is done.

"A Wanderer," mentioned above, is one of a series of paintings which the artist recently made in Juarez, Mexico, a town just across from El Paso, the region of Villa's one-time sprightly raids. Others of this series are "Beneath the Southern Moon," "A Mexican Smuggler," and "In the Moon's Soft Glow"—all of which are on exhibition now in various New York galleries. Johnson's night scenes are particularly noteworthy for their depiction of moonlight.

Johnson knows the West of yesterday and the West of to-day. For him the plains are rich with ghosts of prairie schooners, Indians, pack animals, and all the dim figures of the passing West. Always in his work there is a poetic depth of memory, a thrill of that old and virile West he loved. He paints the West of to-day with some rich, intangible hint of yesterday in the brilliant strokes of his brush. To the sensitive eye the moonlight for which he is famed is peopled with misty figures of the past, plodding over miles of rolling prairie, mountain trail, and rocky canyon. Magically on his canvas past and present mingle.

Two reproductions of paintings from Mr. Johnson's brush appear on the following pages.

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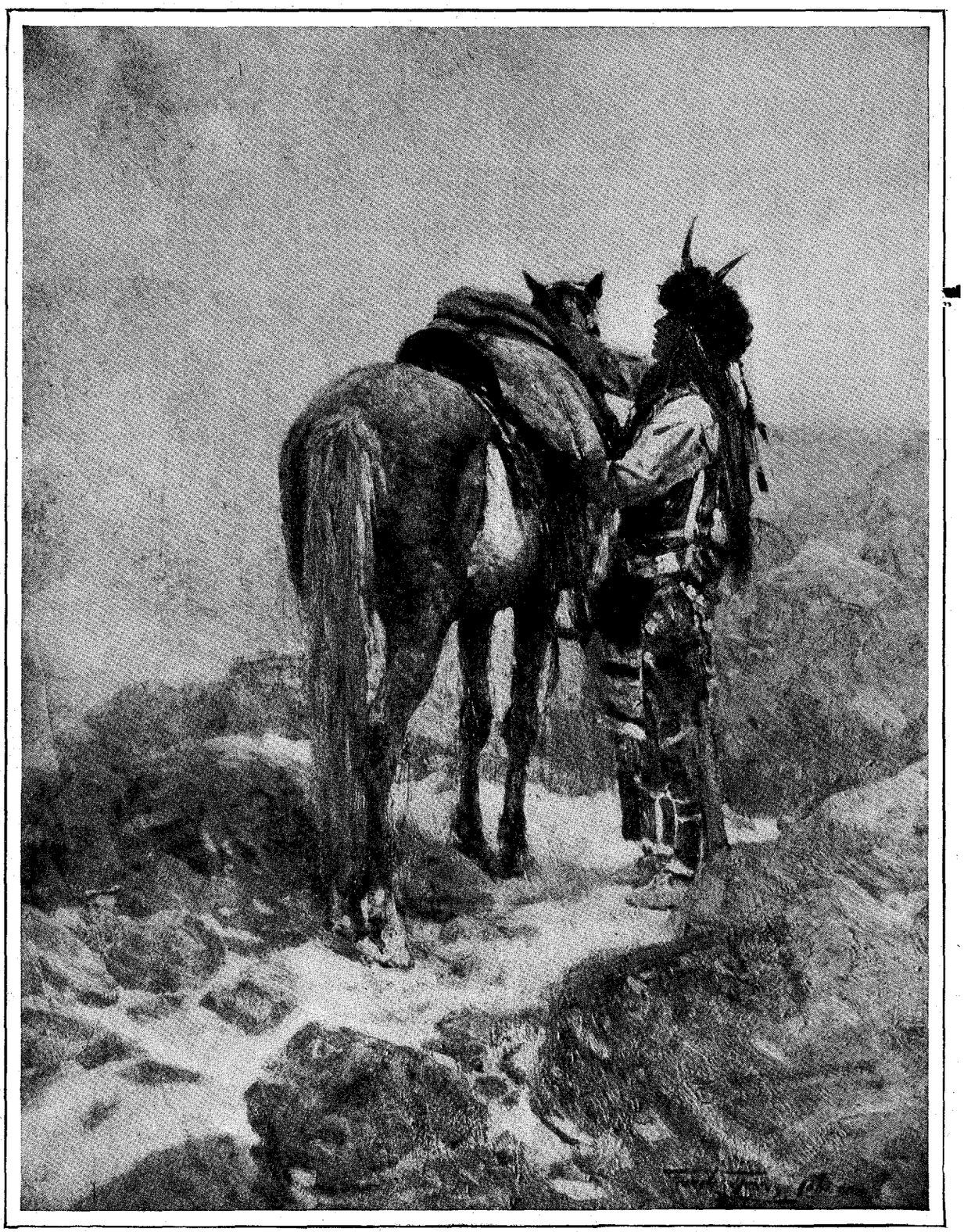
A PAINTER



A BLACKFOOT BRAVE

PAINTINGS BY FRANK TENNEY JOHNSON, SHOWN

A sketch of Mr. Johnson

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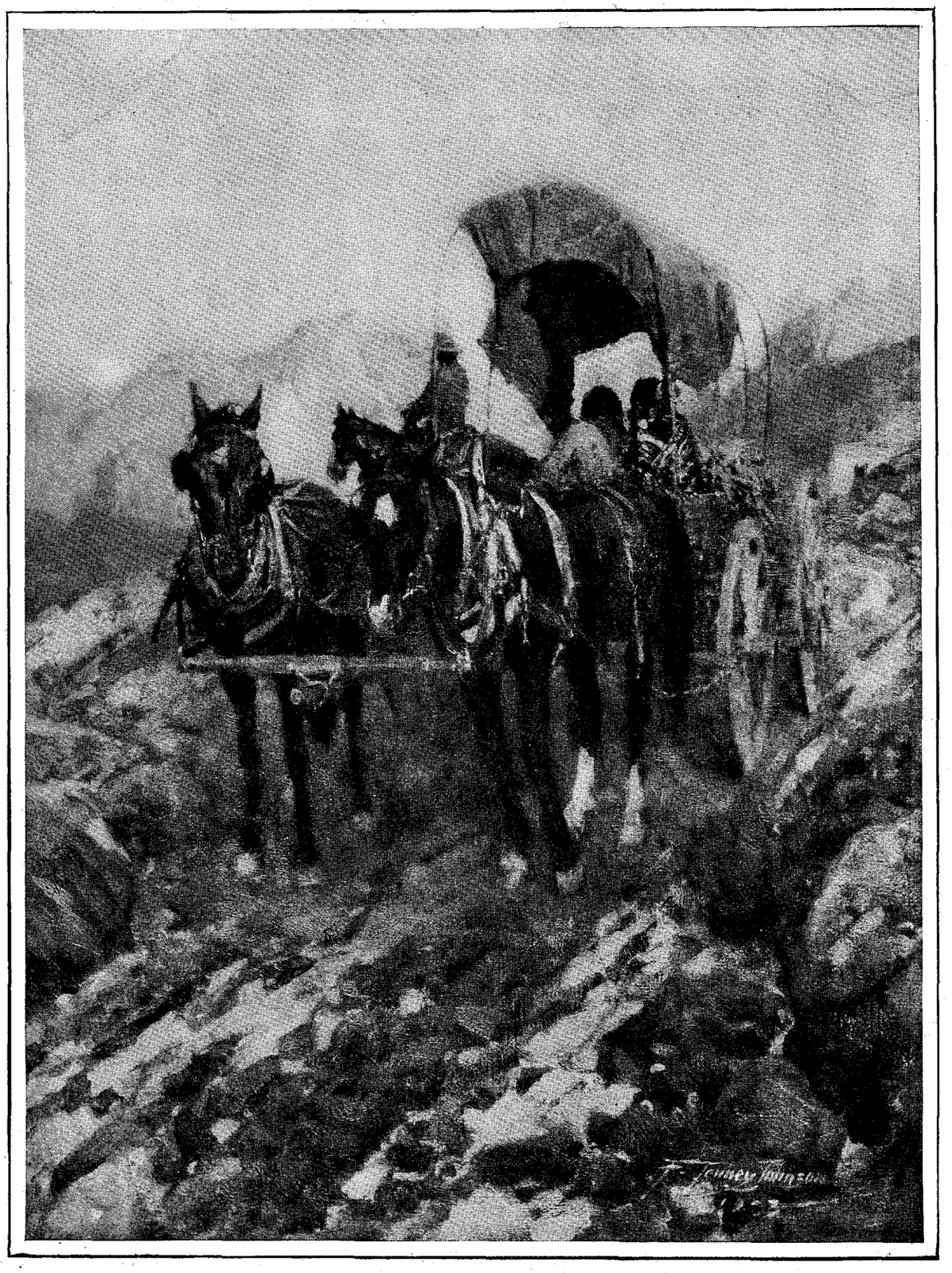
F THE WEST



THE HARVEST MOON

IE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, NEW YORK CITY

appears on the previous page

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COAL TO BURN

COAL enough exists in this country, it is said, to last a hundred generations.

That means that when our coal supply gives out the problem of finding a substitute will present itself to people who are as far removed from us as we are from old Tutankhamen.

That fact brings no comfort to the householder who in this year of grace 1923 finds his coal-bin empty.

Ridiculous as it is, it is nevertheless true that with abundant coal supply, with more mines open than are really needed, with plenty of labor, and with the best transportation system in the world, the people of the United States cannot tell from one year to another whether or not they are going to feel the pinch of a coal famine.

If the American people are going to find a way out of this difficulty, they will have to find it for themselves. It is public opinion that finally decides every great question in America. At present the United States Coal Commission, appointed by the President, is at work ascertaining facts and preparing to make recommendations. That Coal Commission cannot, however, of itself secure to the people a steady, adequate, and inexpensive coal supply. Even the people's representatives, in acting on the information and recommendations of that Commission, will not, and ought not, to act contrary to the opinion and will of the people.

In order to ascertain what leaders of public opinion in this country think about the problem, and in order to do something to promote thinking about it generally, The Outlook has asked a number of men widely representative of various callings, interests, and sections of the country to express their views.

Last week we printed two articles on the subject—one by an officer of the United Mine Workers, C. J. Golden, advocating nationalization of the mines, the other by John Spargo, an authority on Socialism and for many years a member of the Socialist party, opposing nationalization.

Here we print twelve letters, selected from many more that have been written to us in response to our request.

Editorial comment on the subject of these letters will be found on another page.—THE EDITORS.

SAMUEL GOMPERS

(C) Harris & Ewing

For over forty years President of the American Federation of Labor, of which he was one of the founders, and editor of the "American Federationist," Mr. Gompers, a native of England who has been a resident in America since boyhood and one of the most prominent of American citizens, has attained a position in the labor movement surpassed in distinction by no one else in the world.

American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

IT is difficult to put into the scope of a letter anything that will be really adequate in dealing with the coal situation. To present properly what I have in mind in relation to the coal situation would require considerable time and much more space than I can conveniently consume in a letter at this time.

Permit me to say at the outset that I do not regard Government ownership of the mines as necessary to a sane operation of the mining industry. I am inclined to the belief that a proper organization of the mining industry on both sides and a proper collaboration of both organized owners and organized workers in the mining industry would result in the elimination of practically every evil from which the industry now suffers.

Of course you have seen the first reports of the conclusions reached by the President's Fact-Finding Commission. Let me call your attention to the statement of this Commission wherein it is said that the charges levied by transportation wholesalers and retailers are greater than the cost of producing coal at the mine. The Commission also bitterly condemns profiteering.

Those who have given any thought at all to the business of mining and selling coal have not found it necessary to wait for the report of this Commission to understand thoroughly that all too much of the retail price of a ton of coal goes into exorbitant profits and exorbitant and unnecessary distribution charges. Every inquiry that has ever been made has shown conclusively that the element of wages is not the element which is responsible for the high cost of coal to the consuming public. An adequate wage can be paid and the necessary costs of distribution can be covered by a charge to the consumer that will be fair but not exorbitant.

The miners' wages and conditions are no higher now than they were before the five-month strike beginning April 1, 1922. The strike was against reduction of wages and lowering of standards, and therefore the increased prices of coal cannot be attributed to any increasing of wages or improved conditions of the miners.

Of course it is commonly understood that the coal industry is one of the most poorly organized in the country, and one in which there is much suspicion between various groups. I am speaking of course of the mine owners. It is an industry also in which the sense of obligation to the public has been least developed. The cartoonist conception of the plundering plutocrat applies perhaps more aptly to the coal-mine owners of the United States than to any other group of industrial magnates. They are to a larger extent suspicious of each other and, I think, to a larger extent imbued with the sole idea of getting all they can at as little cost as possible.

Of course we shall all be interested in the final conclusions of the Fact-Finding Commission, but, whatever those conclusions may be, I am satisfied as a result of my own observations that it will be far better even to suffer some continued abuse in the coal industry than to resort precipitately to nationalization or Government ownership.

It is my conviction that a proper organization of the mining industry will result in the elimination of many abuses which are now so painfully manifest. I prefer seeking remedy in this direction, even though the road be longer, to seeking remedy through Government ownership, which I know to be full of pitfalls and which I cannot contemplate as a permanent, constructive solution of the coal situation. The problem is a serious one, and it is of tremendous proportions.

For my part, I shall never feel that the door is closed to new information, but I have written you frankly as to the state of my feeling on the information I now possess.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President,
American Federation of Labor.

J. G. BRADLEY

(C) Harris & Ewing

President of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company and of the West Virginia Coal Association and succeeded by Mr. A. M. Ogle in May, 1922, as President of the National Coal Association "a typical example of the West Virginia non-union operator," to use his own words, "whose forefathers were workingmen, one of whose ancestors was a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet and another was on the Supreme Court," Mr. Bradley has had a large experience as an operator, takes pride in the relations which he had with the men working in the mines which his company owns, and has discussed aspects of the coal problem in speeches and pamphlets

Elk River Coal and Lumber Company,
Dundon, West Virginia.

THERE ought not to be any uncertainty as to the public supply of soft coal. Hard coal is in a separate

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class. I am not qualified to speak about it, except as a consumer and upon hearsay. So please understand that what I have to say applies only to bituminous coal.

Since the productive capacity of the bituminous-coal mines is in excess of the supply, and the ownership is widely diversified, and co-operative selling forbidden by the Anti-Trust Laws, if the public is not offered all the coal it wants at prices close to the cost of production as a result of competition among the producers, there must be some cause of interference with the flow to market. This will be found in repeated interruptions in the railway transportation service, which have preceded and accompanied all the shortages of recent years. At times the conditions thus produced have been aggravated by accompanying miners' strikes, but labor troubles have been secondary in the question of public discomfort, while very irritating to the coal operators themselves.

Until the United States entered the World War the bituminous-coal producers had supplied their commodity with very general satisfaction to the public and with a very small margin of profit to themselves. In 1917 railway transportation was seriously disorganized by the movement of other commodities and class freight on mandatory priority orders, so that coal transportation was neglected; and then came the Garfield Fuel Administration, which was helpless to relieve the situation until coal was given a large enough portion of the general transportation facilities to permit production to increase. In 1919 the miners' strike created a temporary disturbance, but had no permanent effect on prices beyond somewhat retarding after-the-war readjustment, but the situation was being taken care of with increasing efficiency by the non-union coal-producing districts when the strike was settled. In 1920 the switchmen's strike again disorganized the transportation facilities and created the shortage which led to the coal buyers' panic of 1920. In 1921 prices of coal moved steadily downward, and wage reductions in the non-union fields gave promise of complete readjustment of the industry. Then came the 1922 miners' strike, but the non-union districts supplied coal in steadily increasing quantities, as the demand called for it, and would have finally supplied one hundred per cent of current consumption, but on July 1 the shopmen's strike completely disorganized the transportation system and brought on another coal buyers' panic, and forced the termination of the miners' strike, and set back economic readjustment, not only for the coal industry, but for the country at large, more or less indefinitely.

This sequence of events can be clearly seen from a study of the weekly reports of the United States Geological Survey and the market reports of such a trade journal as "Coal Age."

So far as the public is concerned, there is nothing the matter with the bituminous coal industry. So far as the operators are concerned, there is too sharp competition between them. So far as the miners are concerned, the non-union miners have done about as well as workers in other industries, if not better; the union miners have suffered from the failure of their leaders to see economic conditions broadly, and from a cultivated enmity toward their employers, and from having been encouraged to stay in an industry which did not need them under promise of a six-hour day and a five-day week.

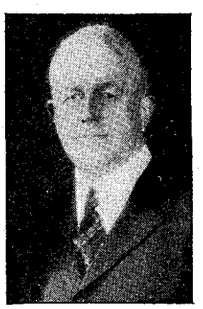
We ought to be hopeful of the United States Coal Commission, but that hope is a bit dashed by its preliminary report which indicates that it has lost its bearings. (See Cushing's "Survey," January 17, 1923, published at 815 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.)

I have made this letter as short and to the point as possible. Of course my statements should be backed by the evidence which can be supplied, but not in this space or without tiring you.

The coal industry ought not to be condemned for failures of railway transportation, whatever justification excuse the railways may have.

J. G. BRADLEY,
President.

FRANK B. GILBRETH



(C) Underwood

A consulting engineer, with practical experience as a contracting engineer, who earned his reputation at first by his remarkable contributions to the practice of bricklaying, inventor of micromotion and chronocyclograph processes for determining elements and methods of industrial education, contributor to the science of reducing unnecessary fatigue in labor, discoverer of means for eliminating motion in surgical work, making possible otherwise impossible operations, member of several engineering societies, director of a summer school of management for professors of engineering, Mr. Gilbreth is one of the foremost exponents of the science of management.

Montclair, New Jersey.

COAL shortage is the result of ignorance.

A fact-finding commission should be the first step.

The Federated American Engineering Society, under the able non-partisan and brilliant leadership of its executive secretary, L. W. Wallace, and its sponsor, Herbert H. Hoover, is the best source to-day of unbiased facts.

The compulsory development of water powers, of which there are ample to supply preesnt needs, would do much to solve this problem.

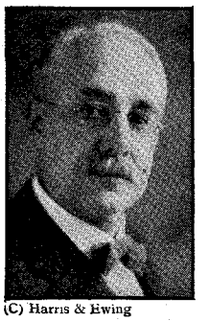
The evenizing of the seasonal demands upon the coal miners through greater regularity of buying and through the provision for storage facilities would also better conditions.

The Government assistance of railways in general electrification, to make possible the substitution of power at the mines for hauling of coal and other trains, would prove of enormous assistance in the immediate future.

As to the nationalization or Government ownership of coal mines, the discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of such plans may well be left until agencies already existing and capable of immediate functioning have been utilized to their fullest capacity.

FRANK B. GILBRETH.

EDWIN C. GIBBS



(C) Harris & Ewing

Several times President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, for thirty years in the marine insurance business, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, member and Director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Vice-President of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Mr. Gibbs combines with his interest in problems of social science wide experience as a man of affairs.

Citizens National Bank Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

IN the light of experience gained during the past few years, I am opposed to Governmental ownership in business, and hence do not favor the nationalization of our coal mines. Their product is vitally necessary to the existence of all our people, and it seems to me that the coal industry rests upon a tripod—three legs—one leg representing the operators, one leg representing the coal miners, and one leg representing *all the people.*

The interest of all the people in that industry has frequently been forgotten by the two other interests, and yet it is many times more important.

The fixing of wage scales through a commission composed of representatives of the operators and coal miners too often results in a compromise calling for an advance in wages, which advance is passed along for the consumer to pay. Under present conditions, the temptation to do this seems very great.

All agree that the operator is entitled to a fair return upon his investment and that the mine worker is likewise entitled to a living wage for his labor; but the whole discussion cannot stop here, for in equal justice the consumer is entitled to be supplied at a reasonable price, and in ascertaining what constitutes a reasonable price careful consideration should be given to the consumer's ability to pay.

Open competition of course would be very effective if the people could feel assured that it *was open and was shorn of all combinations.* Such competition would naturally dispose of the unprofitable mines, and I am not certain that the

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public have clearly understood why the people at large should be called upon to support a business that cannot support itself in open competition.

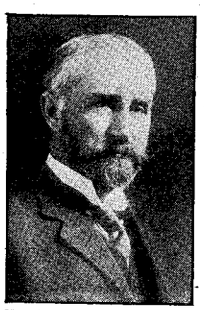
These questions, coupled with the questions of distribution, waste, and working conditions in both union and non-union fields, must all be considered.

From whom shall this consideration come? From "men of mind and leadership," men of the highest personnel, disinterested and free from political bias.

I am of the opinion that all of these qualifications are to be found in the gentlemen who compose the present United States Coal Commission, which has just made its preliminary report. This Commission, I trust, will be able to gather all the necessary facts with reference to the coal situation, and to report those facts, together with their recommendation, at the earliest date possible to the country at large.

EDWIN C. GIBBS.

HENRY S. PRITCHETT



Keystone

A native of Missouri, a graduate of Pritchett College in that State, a Doctor of Philosophy of Munich, and a recipient of the degree of Doctor of Letters in Whitman College and of Doctor of Science from Tufts and from Stevens Institute, and Doctor of Laws from Hamilton, University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Williams, Michigan, Toronto, Brown, Miami, Vermont, Washington, MacGill, Western Reserve, and Dalhousie, assistant astronomer in the Naval Observatory, later astronomer at the Morrison Observatory, Missouri, and in the Transit of Venus Expedition to New Zealand in 1882, then Professor of Astronomy and director of the observatory at Washington University, St. Louis, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and since 1906 President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which has tremendously affected the interests of teachers in colleges all over the United States, Dr. Pritchett has had experience in practical business affairs as director of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway and the American International Corporation.

Office of the President,
The Carnegie Foundation
For the Advancement of Teaching,
522 Fifth Avenue, New York.

IT rarely happens that all the fault in any such controversy as has come to pass in the coal industry is on one side. Two men looking through windows on opposite sides of a house can never see the same thing. The coal producers and the managers of organized labor have been looking through different windows, and both have been willing to visit this failure upon the people.

The business of producing anthracite coal is an entirely different business from the production of bituminous coal. The two questions should be considered separately.

They are alike in the fact that both are basic industries and that the people of this country cannot be fed and warmed and transported without steady production in both fields.

The operators have seemed to me to lack wisdom in dealing with their men, whether in unions or without. They have also seemed to me to lack business sagacity in attempting to keep many mines producing which cannot be made profitable without charging an abnormal price for coal. They, like the labor unions, have thought all too little of the rights of the people, and are inclined to consider the coal industry as any other private business.

The labor-union leaders, on the other hand, have taken a stand which, if legitimately carried out, would destroy the Government, and with it the unions and all other social and civil organizations.

Mr. Lewis, the head of the miners' union, holds that his authority is paramount to that of the Government, if not superior to it, and assumes the right to inflict upon the people of this country any amount of suffering and cost in order to carry to success his claims. Just as the mine owners are seeking to keep in business many mines that cannot profitably produce, the labor unions are seeking to get abnormal wages for a larger number of men than can be employed in the industry. They have refused, with greater disregard of the common good than any other group of workers, the absolutely necessary deflation which must follow the war.

The situation, therefore, presents a practical *impasse* in which the two parties assume an attitude in which they are willing to undertake industrial war upon the people of the country rather than make a compromise which may affect either wages, on the one hand, or management on the other.

Under these conditions, it is clearly the duty of the Government to govern. A government which allows the great body of citizens to be warred upon by those in charge of a basic industry is not discharging the functions of government.

The Government should either submit to some existing tribunal or should establish a fair and disinterested agency for this purpose, which shall pass upon the conflicting claims of operators and miners and give a decision in accordance with justice and with consideration for the rights of the whole people. This tribunal should be made up of fair-minded men, representing the entire body politic, not formed out of the rival claimants with an umpire to arrange a compromise.

The Government should make this decision compulsory upon both parties. If the Government shall ultimately prove impotent to protect the body politic against the constantly recurring loss and suffering of industrial war, the great body of the people will demand a government that can.

HENRY S. PRITCHETT.

STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE

Successively teacher, minister, and home missionary, and, since 1894, President and Professor of Philosophy and Education at Whitman College, Dr. Penrose, graduate of Williams College and of the Yale Theological Seminary, bears the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Ripon College and is a Doctor both of Theology and of Laws of Williams.

Office of the President,
Whitman College,
Walla Walla, Washington

I OBJECT heartily to the proposal of the United Mine Workers that the coal mines of the United States shall be taken over and administered by the Nation. Although I concede the unfortunate conditions which are connected with our present methods of coal mining, I feel that the remedy proposed is worse than the disease. Our experience with the nationalization of railways during the war was not successful enough to justify the nationalization of mines or other utilities. Between the Scylla of unchecked private ownership and the Charybdis of National ownership and administration there is, I believe, a safe and sane way.

It is not my business to propose an alternative. I would prove myself a fool if I offered a solution of so complicated a problem when I have not the intimate knowledge gained by first-hand contact. The solution can be found by competent and fair-minded people who know the facts. But I insist with all my heart and mind that the nationalization of the mines is not the proper solution.

STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE.

CLARENCE POE

Active in many kinds of work calling for the application of public spirit to practical life, author of books, magazine articles, and pamphlets, an authority on agricultural co-operation, Mr. Poe, a native of North Carolina, has been editor of one of the foremost agricultural journals of the country, the "Progressive Farmer," for over twenty years, and for nearly that length of time has been President of the company that publishes that influential paper.

"The Progressive Farmer,"
Raleigh, North Carolina.

I THINK one of the most important things to do if the Government attempts any regulation of the coal industry is to find out how the work of a coal miner compares with the work of other

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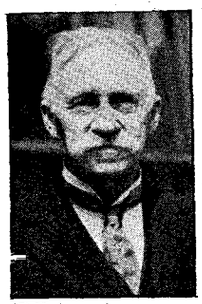
laborers in the matters of arduousness, difficulty, danger, skill required, etc. Then, if the Government is to attempt regulation, it would be well if the wages of coal miners automatically increased or decreased with the average wages of other groups of labor involving similar sacrifices, risks, and skill.

So long as railway workers and coal-mine workers practically hold the country by the throat, they have it in their power to run up wages beyond those paid for labor in less strategic positions. I believe in good wages for labor, but I do not believe that one group should be paid out of proportion to other groups; and some arrangement for both railway and mine workers of the sort I have suggested ought to be worked out if the practical difficulties in the way are not insurmountable.

CLARENCE POE,
President and Editor
of "The Progressive Farmer."

HARRY PRATT JUDSON



(C) Underwood

Recipient of the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams College, his Alma Mater, and from Queens (Canada), Iowa, Washington, Western Reserve, Harvard, Michigan, Northwestern, and Dalhousie Universities, in recognition of his contributions to scholarship, for over twenty years a teacher of history and political science, and since 1907 President of the University of Chicago, Dr. Judson is recognized as one of the foremost leaders of opinion in the company of educated men of America.

Office of the President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

YOUR favor of the 5th instant with inclosure is received. The nationalization of the coal mines in any way whatever should be avoided. The Government has gone into business too much already. The serious difficulty with the whole coal-mine business is, I am informed by those who I think have reason to know, that scientific methods of mining are not sufficiently used. I am informed, and believe, that coal can be mined by using the most advanced scientific methods at far less cost than at present. No doubt this would require fewer miners. Those who would be employed, however, would be employed continually at better wages. Those who are thrown out of employment would rapidly find other avenues of productive activity, in which there is now so great need of intelligent labor. Of course this presents the old question of the introduction of machinery and the consequent effect on labor. The question should be settled in the mining industry as it has been in the past for other industries.

Of course I claim no personal knowledge of the subject. My information comes from expert engineers.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON.

GEORGE M. VERITY

Gessford

Educated at high school and commercial college, manager at twenty-one years of age of a wholesale grocery company, then three years later manager of a roofing and corrugating company which was reorganized and then absorbed by the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, of which not only is he President now, but was for twenty years manager, Mr. Verity has shown interest and ability in many directions, being a director of three banks and two manufacturing companies, a trustee of Antioch College, and an important member of the Middletown, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce and of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The American Rolling Mill Co.,
Middletown, Ohio.

PERSONALLY, I do not favor nationalization of mines, of railways, or of any industry, for the principal reason that it is un-American, and therefore impossible from the standpoint of American citizenship.

Nationalization of one industry spells the same fate for others, as it would be only the beginning of a plan favored by the radicals of the world.

Nationalization has been tried and found wanting. It stands for inefficiency, for maximum costs and minimum results. It kills individual initiative and individual opportunity, without which the Government, founded by our forefathers, absolutely cannot exist.

No true American will consent to any modification of our Constitutional scheme of things, which guarantees protection to individual life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Now as to a remedy of a more rational sort, that is of course a very large subject.

It is commonly reported that there is not sufficient employment to engage the full working time of all the men now employed by mining companies, and that, as a consequence, a larger force than is needed in the industry must work part time at full wages in order to satisfy the situation.

The inexorable laws of economics will bring that plan of operation to an end sooner or later, but it might easily be extended for a long enough period to do very great harm.

Why cannot a survey be made by the present Commission appointed by our Government that will determine the actual facts in that respect, and, if the report be true, why cannot an intelligent and concerted effort be made to induce that portion of men not needed in the mining industry to accept employment in other lines now so short of labor that the Government is being implored to increase immigration?

That would seem a possible thing for the coal industry and the Government, working together, to accomplish.

With that accomplished, the responsibility of creating a workable scheme for the profitable employment of miners would rest squarely on the shoulders of the managers of mining properties.

A scheme of compensation based on production, which would permit the workers to make good wages for a full and honest day's work and at the same time leave the cost of production where it would be fair to the great consuming public, would give incentive to the workers and create individual initiative.

Such things are done in other industries. Why cannot they be done in mining?

Under such conditions, each management would have the further responsibility of according such fair treatment to workers, of creating such living and working conditions as would bring them the ultimate confidence and good will of their men.

Confidence once established, strikes would be a thing of the past and the opportunity for steady improvement in every phase of the mining industry would be almost unlimited.

GEORGE M. VERITY,
President.

H. J. HASKELL

For about twenty-five years a member of the staff of the Kansas City "Star," and since 1911 associate editor of this, one of the most valuable, important, and influential newspapers in America, Mr. Haskell has exemplified in his profession steady adherence to the highest standards and has been a keen student and clear interpreter as well as intelligent guide of public opinion.

The Kansas City "Star,"
Kansas City, Missouri.

EXPERIENCE with Government operation of business forecasts the failure of such a plan as that proposed by the United Mine Workers. Government operation is wasteful, inefficient, political, deadening.

"Why should I worry and sweat and make myself unpopular to keep expenses down," a railway president said to a friend of mine during the war, "when the Government will foot the bill?"

The late Representative Borland, of Kansas City, from his experience as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, told me that few men coming into the Government service escaped the demoralization from the knowledge that Uncle Sam's pocketbook was behind them. I have talked with many of the

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men who served the country in important administrative positions in the war. Aside from those with political ambitions, virtually all were convinced that efficient Government operation of industry was impossible.

As to the influence of politics, the facts are notorious. "I was getting wise how to get cars for our concern when Government control of railways ended," a traffic manager told me. "The thing to do was to get my Senator to call around with me."

The evils to be expected from the proposed nationalization would vastly outweigh any good that might reasonably be looked for. It is interesting to observe in J. C. Stobart's "The Grandeur that Was Rome" and in Governor Hadley's recent book on "Rome and the World To-day" the effects on the Roman Empire of an excess of government interference with business.

The coal problem is admittedly difficult. At present the industry is still suffering from the terrific disorganization caused by the war. Is it too much to expect that within the near future the law of supply and demand will work out an approximate solution? That gradually, as in other business, the efficiently managed and profitable mines will put the others out of business? And that the regularization of work resulting from this, combined with a larger storage of coal in summer, will put the industry on as satisfactory a basis as may be expected in this imperfect human world?

H. J. HASKELL,
The Kansas City "Star."

ELLIS SEARLES

(C) Clinedinst

Having learned the printing trade in a country newspaper office, at Huntington, Indiana, where he later established a daily and weekly newspaper, having had experience on city papers from cub reporter to managing editor, having been political and feature writer on the Indianapolis "News" for fifteen years, where he had the standing assignment to report miners' conventions and conferences of miners and operators all over the country, Mr. Searles became editor of the "United Mine Workers Journal" about five years ago.

"United Mine Workers Journal,"
Official Publication
of the United Mine Workers of America,
1103 Merchants Bank Building,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

YOUR request for an expression on the subject of what may be done to cure the ills of the coal industry is a big order, and one that cannot well be filled offhand, but I am glad to discuss the subject briefly.

In the first place, there is a popular misunderstanding of the status of the proposal for nationalization of mines, which was put out prematurely by a committee of the United Mine Workers of America. The facts are as follows, and I shall be glad to have you bring this part of the situation to the attention of your readers in whatever you may publish on the subject. Through the activities of a number of British and other foreign-born delegates to a National Convention of the United Mine Workers of America in September, 1921, a resolution was put through declaring in favor of the principle of nationalization of the mines. A committee was created whose duty it was to make a study of the subject, with a view to formulating a workable plan for such nationalization. This committee of course was expected to make its report at the next Convention, which has not yet been held. The committee was not authorized to prepare a plan and bind the United Mine Workers to its acceptance or adoption. Therefore the report of that committee, which was made public in New York at a recent meeting, represents the view of the members of the committee only, and should not be taken as "the plan of the United Mine Workers of America" until and if it is finally accepted and adopted by a future Convention. No one knows what the Convention will do about it. The fact is, the United Mine Workers of America is not committed to any particular plan or brand of nationalization. The union has merely indorsed the idea of nationalization and democratic management, whatever that means, as the matter stands to-day. Whether a workable plan can ever be found for the nationalization of the mines still remains a very serious question, and there is a vast percentage of the membership that entertains doubts on this subject.

Let me add also that two of the most vigorous leaders of the movement which caused the Convention to adopt the nationalization resolution have since left the United Mine Workers of America. One of these men developed into a coal operator.

I am giving you this information in order that you and your readers may be set right with reference to the report which was given out by the committee. It is not proper to say that the plan is the plan of the United Mine Workers of America, because the United Mine Workers of America has not had an opportunity to consider or act upon it.

On the general subject of stabilization of the coal industry, let me say, briefly, that if a way can be found to reduce the number of mines and the number of miners in this country the problem will be solved. There are at least 4,000 more mines than there should be and 150,000 to 200,000 persons engaged in the industry more than are needed to supply the needs of the country. This is a subject that is under consideration by the United States Coal Commission, and we hope that that body may succeed in finding a way out of the situation. The United Mine Workers has not yet undertaken to submit to the Commission any concrete suggestions on this subject, but I have no doubt something will be offered in due time.

What is needed now is steadier operation of the mines and steadier employment for the mine workers. But this cannot be accomplished while there is a normal annual demand for approximately 500,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and a potential capacity for the production of 800,000,000 to 900,000,000 tons. If the mines in which the production costs per ton are high could be eliminated and production confined to those mines whose cost of production is low per ton, it would mean two things: lower-priced coal to the consumer and a steady, ample supply, and conservation of the coal in the high-cost mines for future generations. It would mean also more continuous operation of the low-cost mines, and employment of the mine workers would necessarily, then, be spread out over a greater period of the year and they would be enabled to earn a better annual income.

ELLIS SEARLES.

ELIHU THOMSON

A Bachelor of Arts of the Central High School of Philadelphia, then Professor of Chemistry and Mechanics at the Central High School for ten years, and since 1880 electrician for the Thomson-Houston and General Electric Companies, operating over five hundred of his inventions, recipient of honors for electric inventions, among which perhaps the most widely known is that of the mode of electric welding which bears his name, a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and for several months its acting president, the recipient of honorary degrees from Yale, Tufts, and Harvard, Dr. Thomson is one of the distinguished scientific men of America, whose achievements in the field of scientific scholarship have produced results of the most practical nature.

General Electric Company,
West Lynn, Massachusetts.

I CANNOT indorse any particular proposition without a great deal more study than my time permits me to give to it. My impression is that the proper Government control, perhaps, of the production and utilization of fuel, with the establishment of a storage at various important points within easy reach of the large consuming centers, would help to solve the difficulty. What the miners need, it seems to me, is steady production; what the public needs is fuel when it is required, and I can see no other way than to store the fuel in advance of consumption.

I may add that there is another phase of the matter, which, to my mind, is extremely important. It is this; that our building constructions and our ar-

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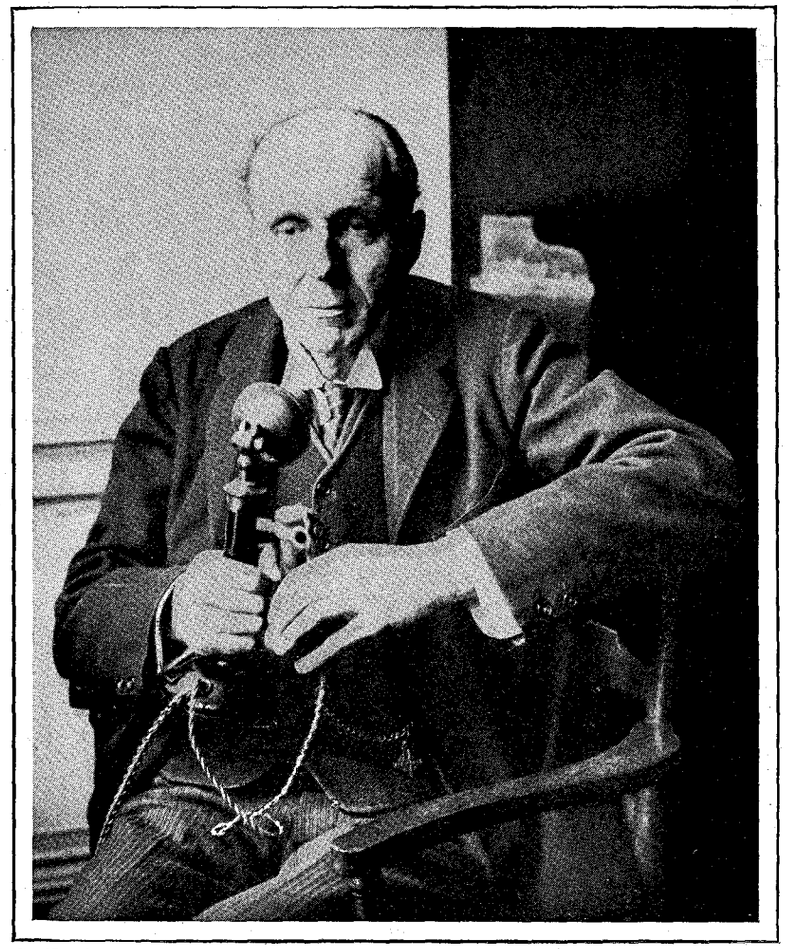
rangements for conserving heat are of extremely low efficiency as compared with what they might be. There is definite need of reducing the amount of fuel consumption required for general heating. While this could not be done suddenly, yet the increasing cost of fuel must eventually force it. I cannot enter into details as to what I mean by this last statement, but a great deal could be written on the subject.

ELIHU THOMSON.

THE STRANGE PERSONALITY OF LORD ROBERT CECIL

BY FRANK DILNOT

IF I were asked to choose half a dozen men who were most important in the history of the world at this time, I should name as one of them Lord Robert Cecil. He holds no ministerial position, his party affiliations are difficult to define, he is subjected to a good deal of criticism. And yet his work, his talents, his individuality, make him one of the moving forces in the cause of humanity. That does not mean he is a paragon or altogether admirable, for a more complex figure never appeared on the stage of human affairs. He is a born aristocrat, retaining in his fiber aristocratic prejudices, and yet he is a real democrat at soul. He calls himself a Conservative; there was never a more passionate believer in real Liberal principles. He is a remarkably successful commercial lawyer; the moving impulse of his life is religion, and no one who knows him can doubt for an instant that he would as readily go to the stake for his spiritual principles as any of those who suffered martyrdom four centuries ago. He is a stickler for etiquette, but none of his men friends ever dream of calling him anything else but "Bob." He is a direct descendant of Lord Burleigh, who ruled England for Queen Elizabeth, and in the purely English sense is more high-born than the King himself, and yet his old slouch hat, his trousers innocent of crease, his untidy, well-worn tie, are more in keeping with those of a soap-box Socialist orator. And this is the man within whom flames a ceaseless passion, who is the virtual head of the League of Nations, whose heart and mind are given over to the great project of making war impossible between the peoples of the earth, who is prepared for all kinds of national sacrifices—aye, and personal sacrifices—to keep the common people of all the old countries unoppressed, with a measure of safety, a measure of happiness.



(C) Keystone

LORD ROBERT CECIL

It was with a glow of pleasure that I learned that Lord Robert Cecil was coming to America. Many things about him will seem strange; parts of the man may be uncomprehended; but even so there will, I know, be a deep appreciation of this highly practical and at the same time spiritually minded statesman. He will undoubtedly learn in the United States many things of value to him. He will at the same time bring to America an example of European idealism which will be well worth the study of all serious Americans.

The father of Lord Robert Cecil, the Marquis of Salisbury, a Conservative Prime Minister of Britain, had several sons; one is the present Marquis, another a bishop in the Episcopal Church, and without disrespect it may be said that neither of them is beyond the range of respectable mediocrity so far as intellect is concerned. He had two other sons, Lord Hugh Cecil and Lord Robert Cecil, both of whom have shown the highest distinction in brain and in spirit, and who are frequently cited as the proving exception to the rule that power and heart and brain are not hereditary. Lord Hugh, the younger, thin, pallid-faced, ought to have been a monk, not only from his asceticism but also from a certain fanatical tendency which has caused him, even though a member of Parliament, to make all practical matters subservient to an ecclesiasticism of manner and of soul. His principles have always sent him off at a tangent; he could never agree to the every-day compromises of any party in power; if it had been otherwise, he was of the stuff of which Prime Ministers are made. This younger member of his family had achieved eminence in Parliament before his brother Robert, who had been making a career for himself at the bar, entered the House of Commons in 1906. At first the House of Commons, with its overwhelming Liberal majority, was inclined to think

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him of little account, for every one remembered the brilliance of Lord Hugh, who was looked upon as the political genius of the Cecil family. There was a hazy impression that Lord Robert was a negligible factor. The impression was increased by the fact that Lord Robert was at first unobtrusive, and, though a very regular and punctual attendant of the House, spoke but seldom. But there was a grim resolution behind that unobtrusiveness. Lord Robert never went away in the dullest debates, was always in his place during all-night sittings, and quickly acquired a knowledge of parliamentary routine which enabled him quietly to enter a debate when, with but a few Unionist members present, the intervention of a trained and clever lawyer was a godsend. Gradually he built up his reputation. In two years a great respect had grown up for him in all parts of the House.

As time went on, it became evident that he was the most able and persistent among the younger Unionists. With confidence there came to him a touch of bitterness, which often added piquancy to his speeches. A persistent all-nighter himself, he scathingly described all-night sittings as "a kind of middle-aged lark." On another occasion he said they represented "legislation by competitive endurance." He put the seal on his reputation when early in 1909 he rose in a crowded House and declared in the face of his leaders that he could not accept a policy of fiscal reform. Here was a man who by his great ability was almost certain of position in the next Unionist Government, and who now was deliberately discarding the chance. The House listened in rapt attention, as it always does listen to a strong, courageous member who has views not altogether commendable to either of the great parties.

A tall man, with gaunt, pallid face, his shoulders hunched up towards his ears, Lord Robert made windmill motions with his arms as he explained his position. But his intensity was such that he held the House in the completest silence. He sat down with his chances of office gone, but with his parliamentary fame established.

During the great Budget debates throughout 1909 he played a leading part in criticising the Government's financial proposals. I do not think I missed him on any one day throughout all the discussions. Hour after hour he flung himself into the debate, questions on fact and points of order alternating with fierce criticisms on matters of principle. He would sit in his seat, a hawk-like man with glistening eyes, head sunk in his shoulders, silk hat tilted forward over his forehead, his picturesque personality somehow lighting up his peculiar and extraordinary powers.

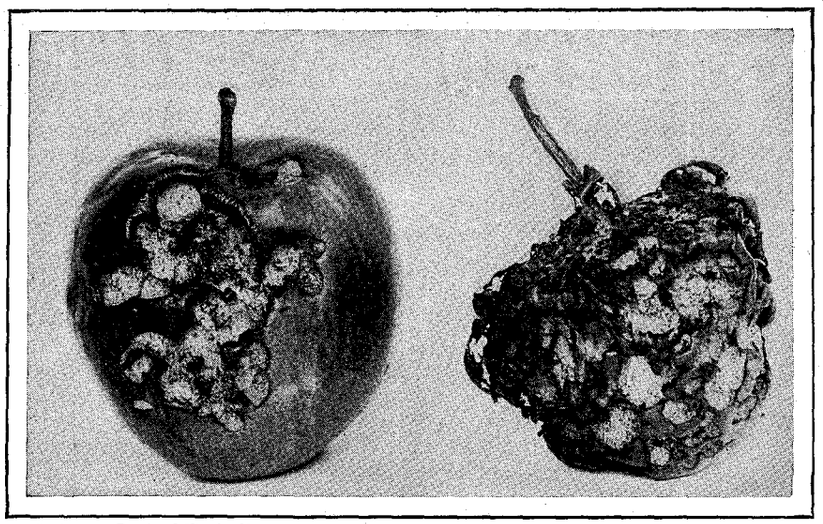
In the war Lord Robert came into prominence as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which meant, in fact, that he shared with Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, vast responsibilities. He was repeatedly spoken of during this period as an approaching Prime Minister, but events have shown that he is temperamentally averse from making an effort for popular acclaim. It just is not in him. With his contemptuous scorn for the popularity hunter goes the Cecil independence, which makes it very difficult for him to work in harness with any of the existing parties. He fiercely denies that he is anything but a Conservative, but, as a matter of fact, his ideals are far closer to those of Labor than of any other political section. A curious mixture truly. There are many illustrious names associated with the League of Nations; Robert Cecil is the driving spirit of the organization. The ideals behind the League possess him utterly. The outlook of this scion of a family of empire builders is exampled by a comment I once heard him make at a club dinner to the effect that he, for one, was no prejudiced imperialist, and that if it were necessary for the preservation of peace and the stimulation of happiness among any set of people he would be willing at once to give up British rule over outlying parts of British territory. Bold words, those, for a traditional Conservative. I fancy this ashen-faced man with hooked nose and burning eyes has not yet reached the summit of his usefulness to mankind.

A JAPANESE INVASION OF OUR FIELDS

BY J. L. MILLER

AN insect destructive to almost every kind of vegetation and which in time to come may rank in economic significance with the worst of our pests is steadily intrenching itself in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The reference is to the Japanese beetle (the *Popillia japonica*) which, accidentally introduced into Burlington County, New Jersey, a number of years ago, threatens to become of National importance.

According to C. H. Hadley, of the Federal Department of Agriculture and entomologist in charge of the Riverton laboratory, the Japanese beetle during the summer of 1922 increased the area of its habitat from 270 to more than 700 square miles, a difference of 430 square miles in the space of a summer.



U. S. Department of Agriculture

APPLES EATEN BY THE JAPANESE BEETLE

The Japanese beetle has been termed by some entomologist the worst and most devastating pest that has ever threatened the fields of any country. The coddling moth and the San José scale restricted their havoc to fruit trees; the Japanese beetle eats everything. The crops of the field and the garden, trees—whether ornamental, fruit, or shade—flowers, weeds, even the grass of the lawns, are alike before its hunger. At least 212 species of plants, comprising practically every economic and non-economic variety to be found growing in the infested territory, have been catalogued as providing food for the beetle. Dr. C. L. Marlatt, Chairman of the Federal Horticulture Board, in his annual report, which was delivered in December, warned that the Japanese beetle threatens large losses to the fruit and forage crops, and that it will ultimately spread throughout the entire country.

The United States Government and

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the Departments of Agriculture of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania consider the menace of this insect so formidable that they are spending tens of thousands of dollars yearly for its destruction and control. A laboratory with twenty trained scientists is maintained the year around at Riverton, New Jersey. In the summer the number of men engaged in active field work is nearly 150. Furthermore, two men are now in Japan and one in Hawaii engaged in studying the beetle in its native environment. Its natural insect enemies are being collected and sent to Riverton, that they may be bred and released upon the infested areas of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Japanese beetle was unknown in the United States before August, 1916, and was probably brought into Burlington County a number of years before in grub form, buried in soil attached to azaleas and other perennials imported from Japan. Prior to 1912 there was no inspection of plants brought into the United States from a foreign country, and the pests were allowed to begin life in the New World without let or hindrance. Such an occurrence could not take place so readily to-day, for the Government has grown wiser by experience and now maintains a strict inspection of all nursery importations. Only about a dozen beetles could be found when inspectors from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture first discovered the insects living on nursery stock. Four years later, in 1920, 1,000 quarts of the beetles were collected in a very small area centering about the original point of discovery.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

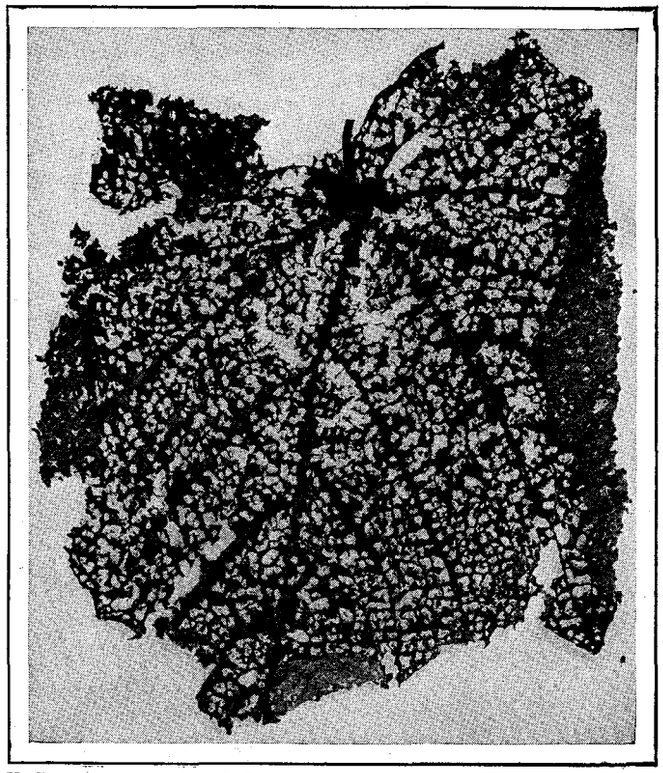
PUPÆ OF JAPANESE BEETLE; AN ENLARGED REPRODUCTION OF THE BEETLE ITSELF APPEARS ON THE COVER OF THIS ISSUE

According to Professor S. I. Kuwana, a prominent Japanese entomologist, the Japanese beetle is known as the bean beetle in his country and is native to practically all the islands making up the Japanese Empire. It is not considered a pest, though it sometimes becomes important in certain areas, causing some loss to such plants as soy-beans, grape, rose, red bean, peanut, prune, apple, and pear. Very little is known of its life history, habits, or enemies in its native country, since there has never been a reason why any attention should be paid it. It is probable that the soil, the climate, and enemies serve to keep the insect in check in its native habitat.

All of which goes to show how dangerous it is to remove an insect from its natural environment and place it in one entirely different. There seems to be a perfect balance in nature. The enemies of a certain insect seem to be just sufficiently numerous to allow it to exist without becoming unduly plentiful. Such was the case with the Japanese beetle in Japan, but, once it made its home in New Jersey, circumstances were entirely different. For once in the many years of its existence the insect was allowed to breed unhindered by its hereditary enemies.

The Japanese beetle territory is in the shape of a great circle with Riverton as the center and the lower confines of Montgomery County as the point of its uttermost extension in Pennsylvania. In the autumn of 1916 the infested area covered less than .5 of a square mile. The next year it increased to 2.5 square miles; while in 1918 the beetles were found to have expanded their living space to 6.5 square miles. The next year the infested area was reported to be 48 square miles. In 1920 the insects crossed the river into Pennsylvania, taking up 11 square miles besides the 92 square miles they had infested in New Jersey. In 1921 they further increased their living quarters to 213 square miles for New Jersey and 57 square miles for Pennsylvania. In 1922 the infested area was increased to more than 700 square miles. These figures enable one to prophesy a still larger expansion of habitat for 1923.

The idea of entirely exterminating the Japanese beetle was given up several years ago, though in the beginning large areas were sprayed with cyanide in the



U. S. Department of Agriculture

GRAPE LEAF EATEN BY JAPANESE BEETLE

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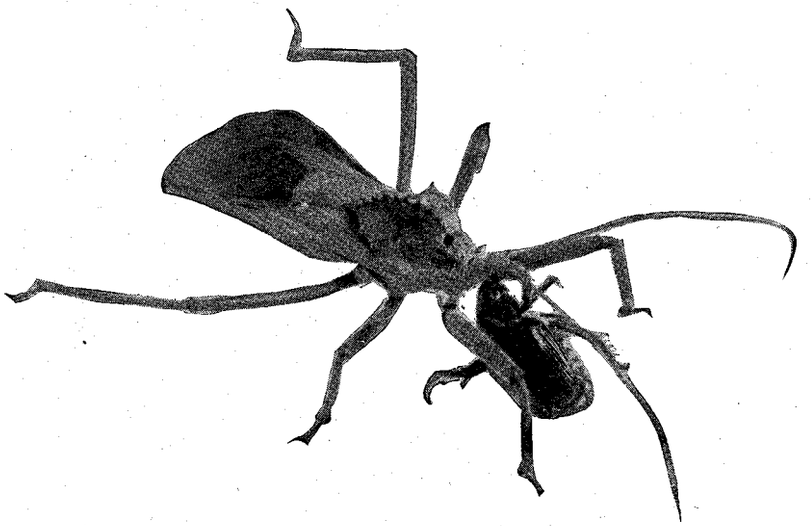

U. S. Department of Agriculture

A NATIVE PREDACEOUS INSECT ATTACKING THE JAPANESE BEETLE

hope of killing the larvæ, while boys were paid 60 cents for every quart of beetles delivered at the laboratory.

The most effective steps that can be taken at present are the devising of methods of combat and the introduction of natural enemies. Already 100,000 insects of the tachinid and tiphia group of insects, the same general family to which belong our bees and our flies, have been received in Riverton from Hawaii and Japan. These were shipped while in that stage of their existence best suited to journeying. Usually they were grubs. The largest shipment aggregated 2,800 pounds dead-weight and came in the cooled hold of a ship and in a refrigerator car, just as though it had been a consignment of vegetables.

The insects upon being received are rigidly observed to determine their reactions to the new conditions. A number of them were found unsuited to the climate and died, while others propagated rapidly and have been released. Needless to say, it is too early to tell what their effect will be in checking the ravages of the Japanese beetle; but if they do the work in Japan, why can they not do it here?

The Japanese beetle is a strong flier and is able to disseminate itself at the rate of from five to ten miles a year, and there seems to be no practical way of cutting down this rate of movement. This is partly due to the natural breeding-places spread out so profusely over the infested areas. The network of fence lines, roads, and creeks, all more or less liberally supplied with host plants, such as smartweed, grape, elder, ivy, and sassafras, permits the steady march of the pest.

A danger is the ease with which the beetle can be carried into new areas in infested nursery stock; in green stuffs such as sweet corn, cabbage, lettuce, and similar products; even by flying from trees into passing automobiles. A strict quarantine maintained by the States, plus an inter-State quarantine enforced by the Federal Government, serves to cut down these possibilities to a minimum. Permits have to be obtained for the moving of farm, garden, and nursery products.

The Japanese beetle is practically omnivorous. The leaves of the tree are skeletonized until they turn brown and drop. In the case of flowers the work of the beetle resembles the devastation of the common rosebug or chafer, only it is more severe and the feeding continued for a longer time. Forest, ornamental, and fruit trees and shrubbery are attacked with equal alacrity, and, while they do not die at once, the repeated loss of their foliage finally causes them to wither away. Peach and apple trees suffer severely from the ravages of the beetle. Not only are the leaves riddled and eaten, but the fruit itself disappears before the inroads of the insects. It is not an uncommon sight in a badly infested peach orchard to come upon a tree bearing nothing but pits, the edible parts of the fruit being entirely consumed. Apples fare little better. Plums are attacked similarly. Sweet corn is eaten from the tip, the beetles working down through the rows of tender grains.

A study of the following list of plants attacked will impress upon the mind the importance of controlling the ravages of the Japanese beetle: grape, raspberry, blackberry, apple (foliage and fruit), sweet potato, lima bean, string bean, corn (foliage, silk, pollen, and ear), red clover (foliage and flowers), alsike clover, alfalfa, Virginia creeper, rose, althea, Japanese rose, Japanese flowering cherry, hollyhock, fern, canna, elm, oak, willow, horse-chestnut, smartweed, Indian mallow or velvet-leaf mallow, evening primrose, sensitive fern, mercury weed, wild rose, milkweed (flowers only), sassafras, wild fox grape, wild summer grape, elder, wild cherry, and alder.

"The life history of the Japanese beetle is one year. During March and April the half to full grown grub, having passed the winter in a cell two to twelve inches beneath the surface of the ground, comes to within a short distance of the surface and resumes feeding. By late May the older grubs build for themselves a cell from one to three inches beneath the ground and prepare to enter the pupæ stage. In two weeks they have grown to be adults. Before pupating the pupæ are usually dormant for a week or ten days, and it is an equal length of time before the adult emerges into the outer air.

"Upon issuing, the adult Japanese beetle feeds for several days to a week, then mates. Mating and egg-laying continue at irregular intervals, the eggs being laid in humus-packed, moist, but not swampy land, preferably in grassy, uncultivated fields or along weedy roadways. Each female deposits from 30 to 60 eggs in the course of a summer. In two weeks the grubs hatch, and in autumn burrow down into the earth and build a cell in which to pass the winter."

The Japanese beetle is a very good-looking insect, about the size of a potato-bug, only fatter. Its scientific name is *Popillia japonica*. "The head and thorax and legs are of a brilliant bronze green. The elytra or wing covers are brown, tipped with green at the edges. At its sides and at the tips of the abdomen, usually not covered by the wing sheaths, are clearly etched white spots. The grubs, which attain a length little short of an inch when full grown, are curled like the native grub and are of a distinct pale-tan color when in the intermediate or pupal stage."

As yet there have been no very satisfactory or efficient ways developed of controlling the Japanese beetle. Breeding-places may be sprayed with cyanide, but, since the possible habitat of the young insects is so large, the venture is apt to prove a rather expensive one. Then, too, unless all surrounding territory is treated in the same way, the farmer who has cleaned up his land will be troubled with the insects hatched on his neighbors' properties.

Our common arsenical poisons are very useful as a repellent of the Japanese beetle, but they do not kill it; they only chase the ravagers from plants that have been sprayed to those that have not been so treated. Arsenate of lead is the form of poison usually employed. The preparation should be used during the beetle season, great care being taken to see that the foliage is perfectly coated with the poisonous wash.

As yet it is too early to foretell the complete significance of the Japanese beetle. Perhaps the same balance which exists between the insect and its enemies in Japan will be established here; perhaps it will prove one of our greatest pests. Time alone will tell. In the meantime the Japanese beetle must be combated with every means known to science.

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GLEE CLUB NEWS FOR OLD-TIMERS

BY CARLTON P. FULLER

To the old-timer who recalls glee club concerts as second-rate vaudeville shows and excuses for subsequent dancing the seventh annual Intercollegiate Glee Club Contest at Carnegie Hall on March 3 must have proved a surprising revelation of sound advancement. Divorced from the tinkling rhythm of mandolin and banjo, the college glee club presents probably the most serviceable agency at hand for inculcating musical appreciation in men who should in due course become community leaders. That this opportunity has already been improved is evidenced by the high level of performance at the most recent contest, where choral music of worth was sung with intelligent evaluation. Not by one or two contestants, be it noted, but by all ten. When these contests were first developed in pre-war days, it was the rule to find two or three colleges standing far above the rest; this year only 38 points in a possible 300 separated the highest from the lowest, under the rigid marking of such excellent judges as Walter Damrosch, Mme. Sembrich, and H. E. Krehbiel. Each club sings three selections, two of its own choice (subject to approval) known as a "light" song (if Debussy's "Bells" and Morley's "Fire, Fire My Heart" can be termed "light") and a college song, and the other a prize song which all deliver in rotation. It can readily be seen that such an extended programme must be carried through on a high plane to retain the interest of the audience, and it is safe to add that no one found the most recent contest tiresome. Clarity of enunciation, precision of attack, have become almost invariable features of this college singing; delicacy of expression grows more noticeable each year. Inasmuch as the judges mark on tone, pitch, diction, ensemble, and interpretation, the increasing competition has directly fostered superior execution of the pieces undertaken and has toned up the whole level of glee club singing.

It is most encouraging that with the raising of standards has come so great a widening of interest in the contests that regional plans have been worked out for 1923: twelve Mid-Western colleges competed at Chicago in February; ten Ohio colleges gather at Columbus in May; seven Pacific coast universities meet at Los Angeles in April; and next year a Southern group converges on Atlanta. Eventually it is hoped to stage a winners' contest in New York; in fact, the Mid-Western victor, University of Wisconsin, appeared at Carnegie Hall on March 3. Thus there are definite centers of influence at work all over the country raising the character of glee club singing. By stimulating general interest, this influence is extended beyond the clubs themselves to the colleges and, in a lesser degree, to outside communities.

Not content with these ambitious undertakings, the leaders of the movement (and here it should be stated that Albert F. Pickernell, Harvard '14, conceived the idea and pushed it to achievement almost single-handed) have spread their gospel of more and better music to preparatory schools. This is a sound development, for schools act as feeders for colleges, and the boys have matured sufficiently to take an intelligent interest in singing and to be equipped with more or less reliable vocal organs. Already a meet with seven contestants has been arranged for New York on April 21. Working toward the same end of stimulating better singing in the schools, Dr. Davison, of Harvard, has a practical scheme for shifting the emphasis of College Board entrance examinations in music from perfunctory knowledge to real appreciation. There is, then, this leaven of higher standards working down from the colleges.

Moreover, it is working upward, though, with less cohesive material to concentrate on, results must become apparent more slowly. Most widespread will be the radiating influence of individuals who have imbibed musical ideals in college; it may be expected that they will appear as organizers of community song festivals, or active choruses, or volunteer choirs. Occasionally a group of them will be able to combine forces, after the example of the University Glee Club of New York City, whose 125 members represent over 40 colleges. This particular organization has behind it a successful career of twenty-eight years. From October to April weekly rehearsals lead up to two annual concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House—one in January, the other, with an entirely new programme, in April. Although these concerts are not open to the public, friends of the members and the many associate members fill the large auditorium. While it is true that sociability plays an important part in the Club's activities, Dr. Woodruff and Mr. Marshall Bartholomew have insisted upon high technical achievements and have conducted with a musical insight that could not but be reflected in the Club itself. The example of its performance is not altogether hid under the bushel of private concerts, since this is the organization which has sponsored the intercollegiate contests; also visits to prominent New York clubs and near-by university precincts provide a little missionary work for the cause of choral singing.

After-college singing, preparatory school enthusiasm, intercollegiate contests—all this activity gives evidence of solid development back at the universities. It need not surprise us, then, to find one college glee club, that of Harvard University, engaged to sing with the Boston and Cleveland Symphony Orchestras and appearing in concerts accompanied by Fritz Kreisler and Frieda Hempel. The long road to these heights started fifteen years ago when Dr. Davison, '06, as organist, choir-master, glee club coach, and Professor of Music took up the fight for good music among undergraduates. At that time the glee club was almost purely a social institution; he had faith that young men could be interested in more worthy ends, and proceeded to demonstrate his theory through the chapel choir, which conquered Palestrina and became enthusiastic adherents of pure music. To this day the Appleton Chapel choir provides as fine church music as can be heard in the large metropolitan churches. But this clarification of an eddy in college life left the main current untouched; the glee club could be coached to technical excellence without any possibility of developing a real musical body as long as it was united with the inherently unmusical banjo and mandolin. Not until the spring of 1919 did the time seem ripe for divorcing the vocal from the instrumental. Despite the local furor at the time, events have justified the action; not particularly because a European trip was successfully completed in 1921, but because the Glee Club has achieved a position in the musical world and 125 rehearsing members are learning to make their own the best of music. There have been various ramifications of this movement in Cambridge, but it is only essential to point out that an upward trend exists there and has accomplished definite results.

In other university centers the same tendency has been fostered in varying degrees. Professor Dann gave Cornell a glee club of unusual accomplishments and through an annual festival aroused keen interest in things musical. At Princeton, always famed for her collegiate singing, higher ideals have been implanted by Professor Russell. Although methods may vary at these colleges, the universal aim is better appreciation of better music.

Is there any way of estimating the influence this movement may have on the more popular side of American music? Men trained in the pursuit of sound ideals at an age when such ideals sink in should inevitably spread abroad interest in good music from whatever positions of eminence they may reach. Recent progress in college singing will attain final fulfillment in the influence individual lives exert among widely scattered communities.

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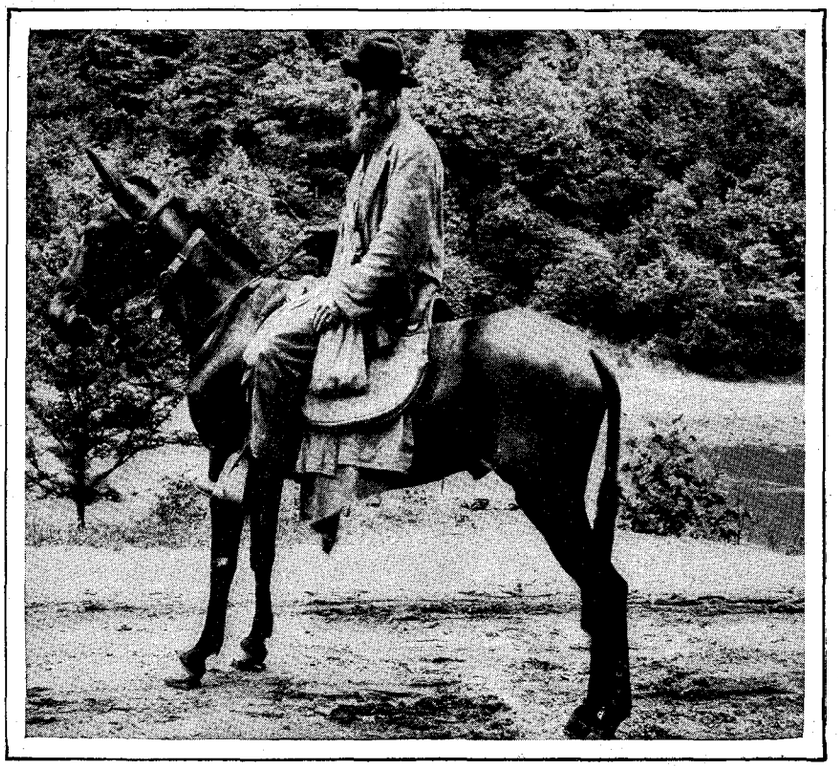
ON THEIR APPOINTED ROUNDS



THIS MAIL CARRIER TRAVELS THE STEEP AND NARROW TRAILS OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA

TWO MAIL CARRIERS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF WEST VIRGINIA STARTING WITH HEAVY LOADS ON THEIR THIRTY-MILE DAILY ROUNDS

Photographs by F. E. Brooks, French Creek, West Virginia

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THE BOOK TABLE

CATHERINE, COLD-BLOODED CRIMINAL[1]

WHEN we think of Catherine de Médicis, instantly there is evoked a crowd of historic personages, abroad as well as in France, with whom her name is associated: Elizabeth of England, Philip II of Spain, her own family in Italy and more than one Pope closely connected with that family, her brilliant son-in-law Henry of Navarre, his Queen Margot, Admiral Coligny, the Duke of Guise, Cardinal Lorraine, her wretched half-maniac son Charles IX, her daughter-in-law Mary Queen of Scots, and many others of almost equal importance. There could be no biography of Catherine de Médicis which did not deal with historical scenes and episodes the effect of which reach down to our day, all culminating in the horror of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Professor van Dyke has made good use of this setting. He could not carry out his main purpose otherwise; but that purpose is not so much to write the history of Catherine's times as to set before us clearly and unmistakably the character and motives of the woman Catherine. He spent some ten years, we believe, in studying his subject, ransacked the libraries of Europe for documents and letters (Catherine was one of the most voluminous letter-writers of history), and with the intentness of a scholar who would probe the past to the utmost he laments the recent Great War because it prevented him from spending further years in this research. He has written a scholarly work, one that will be authoritative and indispensable to students of the sixteenth century.

Romance and legend have clustered round the history of Catherine. Perhaps the average American reader has learned more about that period from fiction than from history. For one, I am frank to admit that when I think of Catherine I think of Dumas; for the volumes in Dumas's Valois series have such fascination for some of us that we would rather re-read them than to read most novels of the day. Any one who is tempted to believe in Dumas as a historian, however, will be sadly disappointed in van Dyke's portrait of Catherine. We find nothing to confirm those delightfully gruesome pictures of Catherine pressing a button, so to speak, in order to let unwelcome visitors drop through the staircase into her oubliette; neither is there anything to support the legend of her adeptness in removing her enemies by poison. She was villainous in a sense, but not in the romantic and exciting fashion that legend and fiction allege. She was a family politician, and she uttered an adage that may appeal to modern politicians, "Never attack a hornets' nest without having your face covered."

Sometimes Catherine has been called a political she-Machiavelli. In point of fact, her conduct and her policy were in essence simple, although overlaid by a mass of misleading moves and false

CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS AS QUEEN DOWAGER

From a painting of the French school of the sixteenth century in the Louvre

representations that confused her contemporaries more than they do her present biographer. Catherine really had two governing motives in life: she meant to preserve the throne to the Valois family; she meant to make her sons and daughters powerful through marriage. The first motive was largely due to her love for her husband, Henry II, which seems to have grown rather than to have diminished in the many years after his death (by a fatal wound received in a tournament), during which she practically reigned. Henry himself had a very high esteem for his Queen and at least some affection. It is odd to us of this day to note this genuine affection in view of the facts that Henry not only had an intrigue with the famous Diane de Poitiers, but intrigues with other ladies, and that a few years after Catherine married him the King and husband came very near sending her back to Italy because she bore him no heir, a fault she thereafter fully atoned by bearing to him no fewer than ten children. She certainly cared very much indeed for her children, and, as Professor van Dyke demonstrates beyond question, her desire to marry them to sovereigns or the heirs of sovereigns is the key to most of her actions.

Even the Massacre of St. Bartholomew had this key motive indirectly behind it, while her other great motive, that of preserving the dynasty, was more directly its cause. Catherine was not a religious fanatic; she was only a moderately good Catholic. She used the enmity between Catholics and Huguenots to keep a balance of power so that she and her children might have a firm hold on the throne. In the thirty years between her husband's death and her own she had her way—altogether so during the nominal reigns of her sons Francis and Charles, but only partly so in the reign of her son Henry III, for he had a stronger will than his brothers. When Henry III was assassinated in 1589 soon after Catherine's death, the Valois royal race became extinct.

An illustration of Catherine's indifference to the death of Catholics and Protestants alike is shown in a letter she wrote to Queen Elizabeth of England after the massacre. Catherine had been flirting, so to speak, with Elizabeth for a long time. Both women lied consumedly in their letters—Elizabeth in a bluff way, Catherine in a subtle way—and each knew the other lied. One of Catherine's schemes was that Elizabeth should marry one of her sons; she did not care much which, but Charles IX was married and unavailable. Elizabeth characteristically coquetted with the plan, as she did with the proposals of Philip II of Spain, but after St. Bartholomew she abhorred the idea. She told Catherine so, and Catherine in her reply carelessly or indifferently remarked that she did not understand why Elizabeth should care so much for the killing of French Protestants in France, adding, in effect, that she (Catherine) would not care in the least how many English Catholics were killed in England.

There has long been a belief that the Massacre of St. Bartholomew was planned between Catherine and Philip of Spain years before it took place, at a well-known personal meeting in which they conversed secretly and long together. Professor van Dyke demonstrates with the clearness of a mathematical proposition that this was not so, and could not be so. It was, in point of fact, an unexpected and dangerous crisis in Catherine's political plans that caused her to sanction the massacre.

To understand this we must remember that for years before the massacre the policy of Catherine had been to play Huguenot interest against Catholic interest and *vice versa*. She could not of course openly espouse the Huguenot cause, but she could, and did, throw her power in favor of peace in the wars which took place between the two factions whenever either one seemed likely to get final ascendency. She certainly did not want a Protestant France; but neither did she want a Catholic France in which the Guises or the Bourbons should shove her out of the picture, to use a "movie" phrase. So she played Guise against Coligny and Philip II against either, whenever she could turn

[1] Catherine de Médicis. By Paul van Dyke. 2 vols. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $9.

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him to her purposes. But Philip *was* a fanatic, if you please, and the time came when suddenly Catherine perceived that either she must bind Philip to her in blood-stained ties or else she would see forthwith an alliance between the Guises and Philip, which meant her downfall.

She doesn't seem to have hesitated a minute. The crime was planned and executed quickly but in cold-bloodedness, and not, so far as she was concerned, in fanatical wrath. Mild as she was in her letters and her personal relations, she cared no more for the life and death of thousands and tens of thousands of Huguenots than she did for the assassination of Admiral Coligny or the Duke of Guise.

Her reigning son, Charles IX, was a puppet in her hands. Neurasthenia experts at this day would have no difficulty in naming Charles's trouble; I fancy that he would be called a maniac depressive. He was not, in his earlier years at least, a fanatical Catholic; in fact, the Guises and Lorraines were terribly annoyed because a majority of the gentlemen in Charles's personal Court either were Huguenots or inclined toward the Huguenots and at Charles's liking for Coligny. But Charles was cruel naturally; he was terribly excitable, and was wild when he was excited; he was easily influenced by his mother, and, once started into a rage, his passion continued long and was followed by deep depression. It may or may not be true that he deliberately with his own hand shot down Huguenot after Huguenot as they rushed past his palace windows. At all events, he was a cruel tool rather than a plotter.

One fact is brought home in this book to the minds of those who have always thought of the Huguenots as altogether harmless victims and the Catholics as wholesale murderers. This was so in the massacre; but in the years of war and the lesser outbreaks preceding war the Huguenots were far from being guiltless of cruelty and arrogant ambition to make their creed supreme. Calvin did what he could to lessen this fierceness, and of course everything that either Huguenot or Catholic did violently was put down by their partisans as just reprisal—a thing which is not unknown even in our day. But when we remember that the Catholics regarded the iconoclasts as on the whole a little worse than murderers because they destroyed the sacred images of the saints, and when we read also of various unprovoked acts of violence by the Huguenots, we must remember that this whole era was one of crass intolerance and a strange mixture of politics with fanaticism.

Professor van Dyke does not call Catherine the greatest murderer of her age, and yet when we consider the callousness with which she ignored or pardoned murder, the purely political and personal motives which actuated her in authorizing the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the promptness with which she took advantage of the massacre to establish herself and her children securely in royal power, we leave the book with the feeling that we would have liked Catherine better if she had been more fanatical and hot-blooded and less selfish and eager to accept the profits of wholesale slaughter.

R. D. TOWNSEND.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

LITTLE LIFE STORIES. By Sir Harry Johnston. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

In this collection of short stories and character sketches one gets perhaps a better idea of the author's originality than in his rather over-elaborated books like "The Gay-Dombeys" and "The Veneerings." Quite lately, by the way, we heard an eminent preacher, who clearly is also a devoted Dickensian, recommend from the pulpit the reading of the two books just named. This new volume is admirably named, for the stories are precisely what the title indicates—odd happenings and queer turns in the careers, adventures, or love affairs of unusual people.

SENECA INDIAN MYTHS. Collected by Jeremiah Curtin. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

Those who remember the late Jeremiah Curtin's remarkable translations of the novels of Sienkiewicz will be sure that his love of folk-lore and folk character made him just the right man to collect and edit these Seneca myths. He took most of them down from the dictation of aged Indians while he was acting as an agent of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. Thus the book has a specially interesting character of its own, and also an authenticity which does not pertain to most Indian myths as we get them. Now, as the publishers point out, the old pagan chiefs of the Seneca nation are all dead, Mr. Curtin himself is dead, and this volume is a truly unique memorial. Apart from this, the stories read well and have wit as well as tribal wisdom.

BIOGRAPHY

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF COUNTESS LEO TOLSTOY. Translated by S. S. Koteliansky and Leonard Woolf. B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York. $1.50.

The difficulties inherent in being the wife of a man of genius, once demonstrated with unfortunate results by Jane Welsh Carlyle, are again revealed by the late widow of Leo Tolstoy. This brief autobiographical record, written in 1913 and only lately discovered in Russia, has had since its publication there a somewhat scandalous success. It constitutes the Countess's reply to her husband's "Autobiography" and "Letters to His Wife," and gives her version of the causes leading to Tolstoy's flight from his wife and home one month before his death. There is little but tragedy in the bitterness with which the Countess relates the progressive alienation that culminated in Tolstoy's departure and death after nearly fifty years of marriage. It is a pitiful record of mutual misunderstanding. The volume is provided with excellent, copious notes, an explanatory preface by the Russian editor, and several valuable appendices throwing further light upon the events.

MR. DICKENS GOES TO THE PLAY. By Alexander Woollcott. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

An excellent book, and one well worth the labor expended upon it, wherein is compiled all the available material relating to the connection of the great Victorian with the theater. Here is the record of the thwarted actor, the hopeful playwright, and the ardent spectator told in letters, fugitive papers, and passages from the novels of Dickens. He is revealed in a most engaging light, particularly in the letters to Macready, and in other letters to various friends which are replete with shrewd criticism and acute observation. Lovers of Dickens, lovers of the theater, and those who love both will find this volume a pleasant mine of unfamiliar material rich in worth. The illustrations are interesting, and the running comment of Mr. Woollcott interpretative and often witty.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

GLORY OF ENGLISH PROSE (THE). By Stephen Coleridge. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

Letters from the author to his grandson, wherein brief critical and biographical information is blended with extended quotation from thirty-one masters of English prose ranging from Sir Walter Raleigh to Hilaire Belloc and King George V. As familiar correspondence undertaken for the purpose of introducing a young boy to the store of English prose literature this is excellent; in book form it may provide suitable collateral material for an informal survey of the development of English prose style. Style rather than content is the author's central interest.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU. By Henri-Frédéric Amiel. Translated by Van Wyck Brooks. B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York. $1.

Mr. Brooks has done a unique service by making available in English equal in distinction to the original French this too-little-known essay by a great critic. Originally delivered as a commemorative address at Geneva in 1878 upon the celebration of the centenary of Rousseau's death, Amiel's essay is an example of how exquisite perception and trenchant analysis may illuminate a large subject with almost lapidary brevity. As a study of the career of Rousseau, the influence of his ideas in subsequent philosophic thought and the relation of those ideas to modern intellectual life, the essay is exceedingly valuable. It offers both an introduction to and a critical estimate of Rousseau's essential contribution to a century of culture.

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THE FINE ART OF CATCHING THE "SUCKER"

BY EDWARD JEROME DIES

Many and devious are the wiles employed by unscrupulous promoters to catch the unwary investor. Mr. Dies will describe some of the methods employed by these gentry in a series of three articles, of which this is the second. Mr. Dies mentions several of these promoters who have been exposed by the Vigilance Committee of the Advertising Clubs of the World. He also adds some good advice as to proper investment methods.—THE EDITORS.

PART II

A SPLENDID work is being done by the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in combating the fake stock promoter. It is depriving the promoter of his greatest weapon—advertising—by closing the magazine and newspaper columns to him.

When an able promoter of shady securities applies his art to a district, there are the same inevitable results. Money is withdrawn from banks which should remain to build up economic resources. After the small investor has lost his nest-egg on the "flyer" he likewise loses confidence in advertising mediums, in business generally, and falls into a "who cares?" sort of an attitude. He is done with thrift. Oftentimes he becomes a burden on his community.

While the promotion scheme is in full swing, particularly in the smaller districts, the reputable banker is hard pressed by withdrawals. He has little or no chance when his arguments are compared with the colorful, romantic tales of the crooked promoter. He advertises a high-grade, safe 7 per cent investment. Perhaps in the next column the promoter offers an alluring investment guaranteeing 25 per cent. If the reputable banker protests, he is accused of being the "voice of Wall Street. Against the Wall Street myth no one has ever developed a strong enough argument to satisfy the small or uninformed investor.

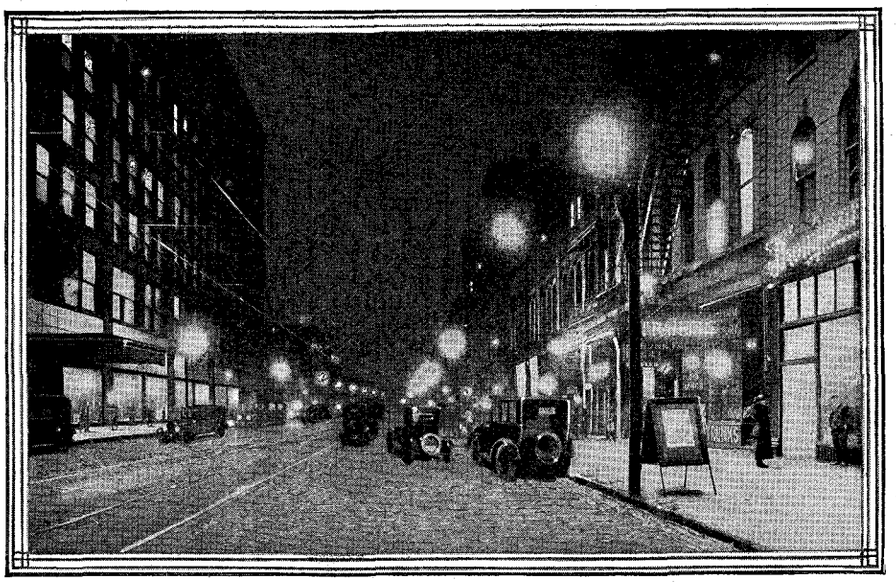
Slowly, but surely, however, the advertising columns of not only the magazines and newspapers of highest integrity, but also those of perhaps less discriminating tastes, are being closed to shady promoters.

In some cities a Better Business Commission will investigate a proposed stock purchase free of charge. "Before You Invest—Investigate" is the slogan of the Cleveland Commission. Through the operation of these commissions thousands of working people are saved from financial ruin every year.

Better Business Bureaus of the Advertising Clubs are promoting State and municipal legislation directed at fraudulent advertising. Statutes against such tactics are in force in thirty-nine States. New blue-sky statutes and laws covering schemes of chance or lottery, tricky auction sales, and the advertising of defective merchandise are under consideration in several States.

Illinois now has an ironclad Securities Act that is truly driving stock swindlers from the State. Since it became effective nearly four years ago $200,000,000 in doubtful or fraudulent securities has been rejected for sale. At least another $200,000,000 worth would have been offered for sale had there been no restrictions, according to State officials.

The Illinois statute requires companies seeking to sell speculative securities, or even securities based upon established incomes that are not exempt, to file with the Secretary of State a report disclosing the purpose of the concern, its plan of financing, its assets, the condition of the company, and the standing of its officers. This report must be passed upon favorably before the securities can be legally marketed. Severe penalties are imposed for violation. Complaints of probable violations are promptly referred for investigation or prosecution to the Attorney-General



State Street, the centre of Chicago's shopping district, a national institution, drawing visitors from all over the world.

When Chicago turned out the lights

To save coal in the war, Chicago turned out the street lights for a few nights.

Newspaper headlines tell the rest of the story.

"Mayor's Car Stolen" said one. "Chicago Dark; Bandits Busy" said another. A third: "Street Lighting Turned Off To Save Coal; Turned On To Save People."

Your electric light and power company can put you in touch with a General Electric street lighting specialist, whose experience and counsel are at the command of any city, large or small.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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COOK'S TRAVEL SERVICE
THE WORLD'S LEADING TRAVEL ORGANIZATION

to EUROPE
Large Choice of ESCORTED TOURS.
frequent departures.
wide range in fares.
BEST LEADERSHIP.

Complete Prearranged INDEPENDENT TRAVEL for INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES and SMALL PARTIES.

CRUISES DE LUXE
AROUND the WORLD
to the MEDITERRANEAN etc.

ANNUAL SUMMER CRUISE
around the MEDITERRANEAN
by specially chartered, new, oil-burning
CUNARD-ANCHOR LINER
"TUSCANIA"
JUNE 30th to SEPT. 1st
MAGNIFICENT ITINERARY.
LIMITED MEMBERSHIP.

THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway - 561 Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

Boston Philadelphia Chicago
San Francisco Los Angeles Montreal
Toronto Vancouver

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

"A Kermath Always Runs"

KERMATH

The popularity of motor boating is growing by leaps and bounds. For here is the cleanest—snappiest—swiftest—most exhilarating sport in the world.

Pick the finest boats you can find and invariably they are equipped with the well known Kermath marine motor. This motor is famous wherever boats are used. You will find it at all watering places throughout the civilized world. Used as standard equipment by 80% of the big boat builders. For large or small boats. Send for attractive literature and list of low prices. 3 h. p. to 50 h. p.

KERMATH MANUFACTURING CO.
5888 Commonwealth Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

or the State's attorney of the county in which the violation is reported.

To make the Illinois law even more effective there is a Securities Bureau of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce which is linked up with all local chambers of commerce. When a stock-selling project is started in a community, an immediate investigation is made by the Securities Bureau and results are submitted to every local chamber of commerce and to all newspapers.

Tons of alluring oil stock literature are still flowing through the mails. And a steady stream of gold goes clinking back into the pockets of swindlers.

So serious has the situation become that the Vigilance Committee of the Advertising Clubs sent special investigators into the Texas fields to gather data and unveil the machinations of the slick Wallingfords. Considerable success has thus been attained.

Let us examine a typical case. One promoter, Fred Louis Harris, alias "Old Man" Harris, alias Frederick L. Haskins, has been indicted, along with one of his associates.

"Newspapers are now on their guard," says the Committee's report on this case, "and it is increasingly difficult for promoters to secure insertion of their copy. Consequently they are resorting to the publication of their own newspapers, as is shown in the methods of Harris, just indicted. Through the circulation of these spurious publications they build sucker lists and then, by resorting to the mails, drive home the stock-sale appeals of one promotion after another." In 1918 Harris published the "Wyoming Oil Journal" at Billings, Montana, and offered shares of stock to those who subscribed to his paper.

"Another method Harris followed was that of giving tips, which he claimed were unbiased and free from any connection on his part with the companies involved. However, later developments show that Harris was interested in the companies he boosted.

"Perhaps Harris's greatest piece of humbuggery was the Airplane Oil and Refining Company, in which he sold shares for as little as a quarter of a cent each. Harris is said to have kept the money, and, in view of the fact that practically all of the records of the company were destroyed, it is unknown to just what extent the public was defrauded.

"In 1919 Harris showed up at Louisville, Kentucky, where he published the 'Kentucky Oil Journal,' which carried the advertising of his own promotions as well as others, and then in 1921 he began to operate at Fort Worth, Texas, having adopted the alias of Frederick L. Haskins, which is so similar to the name of a well-known writer syndicating articles to newspapers that considerable confusion has resulted.

"His Texas paper, called the 'Independent Oil News,' has operated on the same basis as his Montana and Kentucky ventures. It purported to be an independent journal fighting fraudulent oil promotions, but, as now develops, promoting Harris's own schemes in the process. He sold stock in the McPhail Oil Company and A. T. Strong & Co., carrying big display advertisements in his paper and receiving subscriptions for their stock."

"Harris likewise promoted the 200 Acre Club and the 2,000 Acre Club, promising subscribers to his paper an assignment of five acres for each $5 sent him in subscriptions, when, as a matter of fact, he neither had a lease on the land in question nor did he take steps to acquire one, although 10 cents an acre would have obtained the leases on this land."

Another of his promotions was the New Royalty Club, in which "Harris promised its members, who likewise got a subscription to the paper, to share with them the profits of personal transactions in the purchase and sale of leases. One dividend of 20 per cent was paid, but apparently this came out of membership sales, and a second dividend promised for the following month never put in an appearance. In the Marathon Fold Acreage Club, as in the others, the investors found themselves holding the sack."

In a report on Abner Davis, promoter extraordinary, the Vigilance Committee brings out two neat traps set for "suckers." One was a "guarantee of safety" and the other the "radioscope." Mr. Davis in his literature describes the "radioscope" as a "mechanical invention designed for using the wireless method of tuning into ethereal waves or vibrations from crude oil and the amplification and measuring of the wave energy so as to scientifically locate and define the oil-bearing strata and the probable volume, depth, and extent of petroleum deposits in the earth."

He claimed that this invention would locate oil fields without chance of failure, and thereby eliminate the possibility of drilling dry wells. In fact, its indiscriminate use had to be guarded against, as it would locate oil so unfailingly as to glut the market with that commodity and "result in a complete demoralization of the oil market and bring ruin to every one engaged in the production and refining of oil." He further claimed to have put this instrument through two severe tests in which it had "never failed to read correctly at producing wells and had always refused to register where there was no structure."

It is said that the money secured by Abner Davis in the promotion of Millionaire Club No. 1 was used to drill a well located by the "radioscope." The well proved to be a dry hole, and the hopes of hundreds of investors crashed in the dismal failure. Davis showed his disregard for those who had intrusted him with their money by offering this weak apology: "Thought I had full knowledge of greatest scientific principle and secret on earth. Every state-

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ent as to value of Radioscope retracted qualified."

"Abner Davis recently filed a petition bankruptcy for himself, personally, id certain of his promotions," the Com-ittee's report states. "In his literature e states that he did this for the follow-g reasons: First—To give him some-ing to adjust his affairs and be able protect his assets. Second—In order prevent claims of a personal nature om being collected from property hich he holds in trust. . . . The per-nal expenditures of Davis were arbi-arily allotted by him to the various ompanies as operating expenses. His easons for bankruptcy proceedings are substance a complete confession of ismanagement and lack of responsi-ility for funds intrusted to him for pecific purposes."

Davis's high-sounding "guarantee of afety" is nothing more than a hoax to et the investors' confidence and money. t gives them no safety or protection whatsoever, once their money is actu-lly turned over.

"In seven years Abner Davis has pro-oted over seventeen companies, not ne of which is said to have made a rofit for the stockholder," the Commit-ee's report states. "With each new romotion Davis tells how close he came o making good on the last one and how ertain he is to win the next time. With ver seventeen consecutive failures to is credit, the gullible public still af-ords him a fertile field."

Part I appeared in The Outlook for larch 28. Part III will be published ext week.

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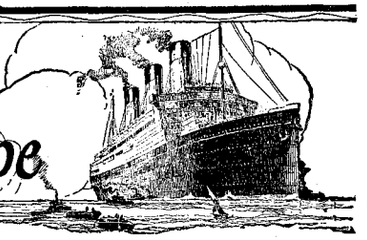

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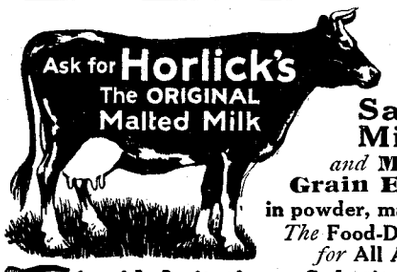

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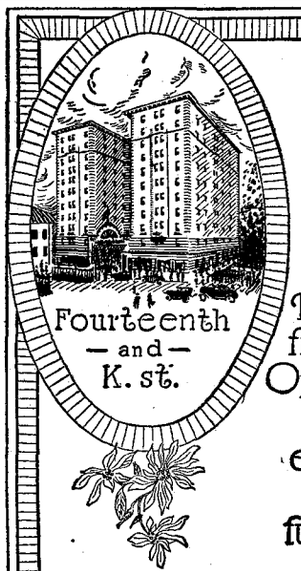

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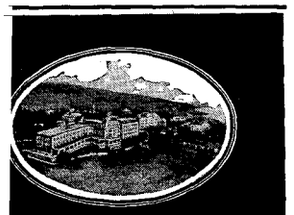

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RHODE ISLAND

For Sale—Summer Cottage
AT WICKFORD, R. I.
on Narragansett Bay. 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric light, lot 100 ft. by 200 ft., near hotel, bathing and boating, private dock. JAMES L. STEUART, 130 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.

VERMONT

TO LET—In Green Mountains
near Brattleboro, 8-room cottage, fully furnished, on private estate. Beautiful views, good roads, wooded land, near-by inn, lake. Vegetables and dairy products obtainable on place. Address LEE, 22 E. 89th St., New York.

FOR RENT ON SHORES OF
Lake Champlain, Cedar Beach, Vt.

estate of 10 acres of wooded land, 913 ft. shore front, with beautifully finished house, cottage and garage, completely furnished. Private dock. House has 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 additional lavatories, living-room, dining-room, kitchen, tower room, and encircling verandas with superb outlook over Lake Champlain, Green Mountains and Adirondacks. Cottage has living-room, dining-room, kitchen, bath, 3 bedrooms, 2 verandas. Garage has space for 3 cars and chauffeur's room. Rental price for season June 1 to October 1, house $1,000, cottage $500. Includes water, ice, firewood, rowboat and canoe. 9,041, Outlook.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILE owners, garagemen, mechanics, send today for free copy America's most popular motor magazine. Contains helpful articles on overhauling, repairing, ignition, carbureters, batteries, etc. Automobile Digest, 527 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati.

BOARD AND ROOMS

LADY in suburb will take a lady to board, or couple. 3,492, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SAFE 8% FIRST MORTGAGE INCOME CERTIFICATES additionally secured, tax exempted, quarterly payments. Permanent or reconvertible. Ask circulars. Home Building & Loan Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED—Partnership with young woman who has farm or established country tearoom. Have small capital, Ford, agricultural training, catering experience. 3,504, Outlook.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

MADE to order. Children's gingham bloomer dresses. Box 42, Ridgefield, Conn.

ROOMS TO RENT

MODERN apartment, near Vanderbilt Hotel, exclusive, suite, single, comfortable, attractive. All conveniences. Reasonable. References. 3,514, Outlook.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50. Samples on request. You can buy cheaper stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis *Hotel Training Schools,* Suite 5842, Washington, D. C.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Companion, nurse, governess to care for four year old girl. Knowledge of *French* desirable, though not necessary. Location Hartford, Conn. Please state in replying experience and salary expected. Address 3,484, *Outlook.*

WANTED—Capable, refined Protestant woman as dining-room matron in an orphanage. Must like boys and know how to handle them. Salary $60 per month and living. 3,493, Outlook.

WANTED—Capable, refined, young Protestant woman as nurse and general assistant in an orphanage. Training unnecessary, but previous experience with sick children essential. Salary $60 per month and living. 3,494, Outlook.

NURSERY governess, mother's helper; lady, educated, Protestant, middle aged. Spring Lake, summer; Summit, winter. Permanent. Two children, 8 and 6. Salary $80. References and personal interview required. 3,515, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS: Ladies, college graduates, for resident positions in suburban boarding school in East. Latin, mathematics and chemistry, voice and piano, French and Spanish, expression and physical culture. State preparation and experience. 3,485, Outlook.

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BY THE WAY

"THE popular fallacy that women lawyers are lengthy talkers is not being borne out in the English law courts by women barristers," a despatch to a New York paper says. It gives this incident as evidence: A woman lawyer in the Surrey Assizes at Guilford listened to the male prosecutor make a long and exhaustive denunciation of the defendant in a burglary case. When he had finished at last his woman opponent arose and said: "I have no case to meet. I could say more if your Lordship desires." The Judge was equally terse. He simply remarked: "Brevity is the soul of wit. The prisoner is discharged."

"Vaccination is an outgrowth of man's effort to protect himself from pestilence by using nature's methods of defense," says Dr. G. W. McCoy, director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service. "Primitive man noticed that recovery from a first attack by most diseases gave immunity against other attacks; and some 2,000 years ago he began to inoculate his fellows with smallpox when conditions seemed propitious instead of waiting for nature to do it at some time when conditions might be very unpropitious. Inoculations against smallpox were made in India and in China as early as 300 B.C. Later, when the disease reached Europe, inoculation went with it. Inoculation differs somewhat from vaccination as devised by Jenner, but the principle is the same. Jenner, however, as he himself says, 'placed vaccination on a rock' where he knew it would be immovable."

From the New Orleans "Picayune:"

"She is an old Negro mammy and has been in the employ of Albert Kraemer for many years. She was dusting, and when she came to a bronze bust of Charles Dickens she stopped and inquired, 'Mistah Kraemer, who am dis here genman?'

"'That is Charles Dickens, aunty, the noted author,' replied Mr. Kraemer.

"'Am dat him?' Old aunty's eyes shone with delight. 'I's done hyear a lot about dat Dickens. 'Deed, Mistah Kraemer, I's done hyear so much about him I allus thought he was a white genman.'"

College rules of a hundred and fifty years ago, as cited by the "Yale Alumni Weekly," required humble submission to the authorities on the part of freshmen. One rule was this: "The Freshmen, as well as all other undergraduates, are to be uncovered, and are forbidden to wear their Hats (unless in stormy weather) in the front door-yard of the President's or Professor's House, or within Ten Rods of the Person of the President, Eight Rods of the Professor, and Five Rods of a Tutor." Another Yale rule ran: "When a Freshman is near a Gate or Door belonging to a College or College-Yard, he shall look around, and observe whether any of his Superiors are coming to the same; and if any are coming within three rods, he shall not enter without a signal to proceed."

Bank employees seldom make mistakes; their business requires accuracy. When they are caught in an error, our experience is that they are usually very contrite; but a Western subscriber has a different story to tell, and vouches for its truth:

> A business man entered a bank a short time ago and asked the paying teller if it was too late to have a mistake corrected which happened a few days ago.
>
> The teller told him very candidly this was a rather poor time now to be complaining about an error that happened several days ago. "You should always count your change before leaving the window," he said, and proceeded to give him a short lecture on such matters.
>
> The man took his reprimand without saying a word. When the teller had finished, he said: "Well, it doesn't matter, if it will inconvenience you we will let the matter drop. I cashed several checks here day before yesterday, but did not notice until I had returned to the office that you had overpaid me $10. This is the first opportunity I have had to ask you about it."
>
> He thereupon turned and left the bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

TRAINED nurse wishes to be traveling companion for summer. Expenses and very small salary. Europe preferred. 3,481, Outlook.

Business Situations

UNENCUMBERED man, willing to travel on Pacific coast; home Los Angeles. Auditing, advertising, or investigating work preferred. 3,366, Outlook.

SITUATION wanted—Taking vacation in New York City, young Connecticut business woman seeks two weeks' position of any kind. 3,497, Outlook.

YOUNG girl desires artistic end of tea shop for summer. Furniture, painting, decorating, batik. Vicinity New England. 3,508, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

ENGLISH young woman, companion, secretary, chaperon; wide European experience; highly educated; highest references. Address 3,292, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, desires position as companion or attendant for semi-invalid at Hot Springs, Va., or other health resort. 3,444, Outlook.

COLLEGE man will act as companion, secretary, and tutor with family traveling in Europe this summer in return for expenses. Can drive car. Has knowledge of French and German. Best references. 3,447, Outlook.

DOMESTIC science graduate of Boston, fifteen years' experience, will supervise home in California where maid is employed. Best references. 3,486, Outlook.

MATURE woman (former music teacher), experienced housekeeper, desires position as companion or of responsibility in the home. 3,487, Outlook.

GRADUATE girls' college, 1918, desires to go abroad as companion or governess. References exchanged. 3,489, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN—Thoroughly competent hostess-housekeeper and buyer, desires position in motherless or widower's home. Would chaperon one or more young ladies wishing to travel. Highest references. 3,495, Outlook.

REFINED, cultured physician's widow, with six years' experience as hostess and managing housekeeper in institutional work, wants similar position of responsibility in an exclusive woman's club in New York City or vicinity, girls' school or college dormitory, or girls' home, where executive ability and faithful service will be appreciated and paid for accordingly. 3,498, Outlook.

A middle aged widow of education and refinement desires a position of responsibility as companion or household manager for the summer. 3,513, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

REFINED, cheerful young woman, fond of the open, desires out of town position for summer as mother's helper, companion, or secretarial duties. Small remuneration. Protestant. East or Middle West. References exchanged. 3,476, Outlook.

REFINED, educated French lady wishes to spend summer or part thereof with an American family as companion or to teach. 3,478, Outlook.

WANTED, position as companion-secretary or managing housekeeper. Refined, cultured woman, Protestant, competent to take full charge of position of responsibility. Will travel. References exchanged. Personal interview by appointment. Box 127, Lakewood, N. J.

REFINED, educated, Christian girl would like any useful position (summer) with person or persons going to Europe who would pay her expenses. 3,499, Outlook.

SOUTHERN young lady desires position as traveling companion or tutor. Reference. 3,507, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED, educated woman desires position. Traveling companion or care semi-invalid. Either United States or Europe. 3,506, Outlook.

POSITION as ladies' companion. Free to travel or locate anywhere. Excellent references. 3,510, Outlook.

FRENCH young woman of refinement and culture seeks engagement, now or later, as secretary, housekeeper, or companion to motherless child; unusual qualifications and credentials. 3,477, Outlook.

CULTURED, refined woman, pleasing personality, seeks management of apartment house, country house, hotel, or club. Expert knowledge as hostess, interior decorating, shopper, housekeeping. Highest references. 3,512, Outlook.

CULTURED Christian family (husband, wife, two daughters—23, 19). Husband retiring responsible position handling accounts, New York; successful grower vegetables, fruits, flowers. Older daughter trained secretary, accomplished pianist. Other daughter gifted with children. All willing exchange unusual ability for refined home, moderate salary, on gentleman's estate. References. Address 3,516, Outlook.

GENTLEMAN, experienced, wishes to travel to England as companion in return for expenses. Best references. 3,480, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

FRENCH lady (24) wishes position for summer school or tutoring. Reference: Friends School, Baltimore, Md. 3,427, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

PRESIDENT of graduating class of well-known college desires to travel as tutor or manager with family touring Europe this summer. Athlete and scholar. Good references. 3,374, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY English teacher, male, 33, now on leave in Colorado, would consider tutoring and living in private home. Exceptional opportunity to secure conscientious service of highest quality. Reasonable terms. Willing to travel. 3,375, Outlook.

COLLEGE student desires position as tutor for college entrance during summer. Best references. 3,404, Outlook.

RESPONSIBLE college woman wishes position as governess or companion during summer months. References. 3,455, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY student desires position as tutor or companion for summer. Four years' experience as companion, tutor, and secretary. Highest references. 3,445, Outlook.

HAVERFORD '23 man, 22 years old, desires position for the summer as tutor, companion to boys of teen age, camp counselor, Scout-craft, or nature study. Best references. H. L. Wilbur, Haverford, Pa.

EXPERIENCED teacher, college graduate, 30, desires summer position in private home as tutor for college entrance. 3,490, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires position as governess or nursery governess. Excellent references. 3,496, Outlook.

TUTOR or traveling companion, Princeton graduate, now law student, aged 23, experienced, summer position. Excellent references. 3,475, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate with teaching experience desires position with family as companion-governess. Highest references. 3,482, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl desires position as tutor, governess, or companion for summer in Middle West. Address 3,483, Outlook.

COLLEGE senior, premedical student, desires position as companion and tutor for boy during summer months. References. 3,500, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED tutor-companion for young boys desires summer position starting now. Willing to travel. 3,501, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED young teacher desires position as governess to small boy or girl in private family. Best references given and required. Desirous of traveling abroad. 3,502, Outlook.

REFINED, educated Swiss woman as nursery governess, companion. Speaks languages. Travel. Sewing. 3,505, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED tutor (M.A., honors desires summer work in family, resort, boys' camp, etc. Classics, English, history, specialties. Will travel. References. 3,503, Outlook.

TEACHER, middle-aged, college graduate wishes position during summer months as companion, tutor, or representative of household. Offers special instruction in German and French for college entrance examinations. 3,509, Outlook.

FRENCH governess, best references, wants position, California. 3,511, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered in the Lying-in Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will shop for you, services free. No sample. References. 309 West 99th St.

HOME school for a few talented children, summer months. Berkshire foothills. 3,309, Outlook.

WANTED — Defective people to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

TO young women desiring training in the care of nervous patients a course of two years is offered by the Adams Nervine Asylum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Monthly allowance $— and maintenance. For further information address Superintendent of Nurses.

BECOME a landscape architect! Big salaries, fascinating work! Free information. Landscapers, 425 Union League Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

EXCELLENT, wholesome board, education to children over four. Circulars. Atlantic City, Post Office Box 1233.

HOME for the BACKWARD GIRL with Protestant family. Experienced care and training. References. Send for circular. Box 257, Northborough, Mass.

FREE TUITION—including even board and room, to young women ages 18 to 3 learning in New York City or Chicago institutions a recognized profession paying $20 month salary on graduation. Apply for details to 1101 Times Bldg., Times Sq., N. Y. C. or 1515 Capitol Bldg., Chicago.

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